

SHAKER BUILT

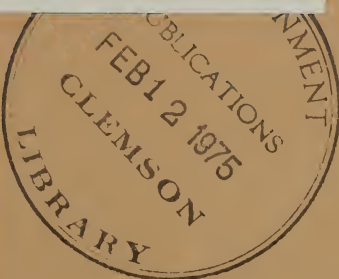
A Catalog of Shaker Architectural Records from the
Historic American Buildings Survey

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Cover photograph:
Centre Family Dwelling House, Pleasant Hill



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A Catalog of Shaker Architectural Records from the
Historic American Buildings Survey

John Poppeliers, Editor
with the assistance of
Deborah Stephens

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

September, 1974

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Ministry's Shop, Harvard

Jack E. Boucher, 1963



East Family Brethren's Shop, Pleasant Hill

Jack E. Boucher 1963

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Second Family General View

Mount Lebanon, N.Y.
N.E. Baldwin, 1939

THE RECORDS

For over forty years the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) has documented the history of the building arts in the United States with architectural measured drawings, photographs, and historical and descriptive written data. Under the auspices of the National Park Service, the Survey was initially organized in 1933 with architects employed under several Federal relief programs. The next year the National Park Service entered into an agreement with the American Institute of Architects and the Library of Congress to conduct the Survey on a permanent basis. Under this agreement, the Park Service administers the Survey with funds appropriated by Congress; the American Institute of Architects provides professional counsel through its national membership; and the Library of Congress preserves the records and makes them available for study and reproduction.

One of the Survey's most important archival collections records the communities and structures of the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing, popularly known as Shakers. In addition, this collection is one of the largest available on Shaker architecture today, including approximately 250 drawings and nearly 1,000 photographs, and documenting 175 buildings in eleven communities in six states. For many of the structures, now demolished or destroyed, these are the only known records. The early records were acquired by the Survey through the initial WPA field projects or through subsequent field work and private donations. The two most significant gifts are those from the New York State Department of Education and from Dr. Elmer R. Pearson, Associate Professor at the Institute of Design of the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago. The New York State material--photographs and measured drawings dating from the 1920's through the 1940's--was acquired in 1962 through the offices of Dr. Albert B. Corey, then New York State Historian and William L. Lassiter, then Senior Curator of History and Art of the New York State Education Department. These records are for the Watervliet and Mount Lebanon communities in New York and the Hancock community in Massachusetts. Dr. Pearson's photographs are his own and were taken in South Union, Kentucky; Sabbath-day Lake, Maine; Hancock, Massachusetts; Canterbury and Enfield, New Hampshire; and Whitewater, Ohio. These two gifts make up the greater part of the collection. The

balance of the material--such as the measured drawings developed by Bayard Underwood, AIA, for the Harvard Shaker community in Massachusetts and photographs of the Sabbath-day Lake and Canterbury communities by Miller/Swift--was acquired from outside sources or produced by the Survey's own field teams and Jack E. Boucher, supervisor, photography and pictorial records.

This catalog and the accompanying exhibition of the same title are both the result of the interest engendered by the 1974 Shaker bicentennial celebration. The work of documenting the Shaker legacy continues; the Historic American Buildings Survey intends to increase its present efforts to supplement this valuable collection, and hopes to eventually publish the catalog in an expanded and more permanent form. In the meantime, the information contained herein should provide a useful complement to the exhibition and a guide to the HABS collection.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In acknowledging the help of the many people who contributed to the completion of this catalog, the editors would like first to express their indebtedness to A.D. Emerich--who presently is engaged in compiling for publication his own inventory of Shaker architecture--for his invaluable assistance as a consultant on the catalog and the exhibition.

The decision to publish a Shaker Catalog in time for the bicentennial celebration was made at a late hour. Without sufficient time to finish making on-site inspections of all recorded structures, the HABS staff had to call upon the expertise of others familiar with the eleven communities to verify the accuracy of the catalog entries. We are greatly indebted to the following people for the graciousness with which they responded to our questions: James C. Thomas, Curator, Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, Inc., and his assistant Edward Nichols for information on Pleasant Hill, Kentucky; Julia Neal, Co-chairman of Shakertown Revisited, Inc., and her assistant Timothy Appling for information on South Union, Kentucky; John Ott, Director of Hancock Shaker Village, for information on Hancock, Massachusetts; Bayard Underwood, AIA, for information on Harvard, Massachusetts; Charles Thompson, Director, Shaker Village, Inc., for information on Canterbury, New Hampshire; Rev. Edmond Bourque, of the LaSalette Shrine in Enfield for information on Enfield, New Hampshire; Ronald Emery, Chairman of the English

Department at the Darrow School, and Morrison H. Heckscher, Curator of the American Wing, Metropolitan Museum, New York, for information on Mount Lebanon, New York; Jean Olton, Town Historian of Colonie, for information on Watervliet, New York; Elva Adams of the Warren County Historical Society, for information on Union Village, Ohio; Debbie Lynch and Jeff Darbee of the Ohio Historical Center for information on Whitewater, Ohio.

Special thanks are also due to the following staff members of the Historic American Buildings Survey for their help in preparing this catalog for publication: Susan Dynes for design and editorial assistance; Mary Farrell and John Burns for editorial assistance; Jane Kulczycki for research assistance; and Deborah Stephens for acting as co-editor.

EDITOR'S NOTES

The Survey's editors, in keeping with long-established policy, have used the historic name of the structure--when ascertainable--as the main catalog entry. Names used thereafter, or currently in use, are given in parenthesis after the main entry and are also listed as cross references. All titles in this catalog appear in alphabetical order under the various Shaker community "families",



with the exception of those buildings which were used by the entire community, such as the Meetinghouse and the Ministry's Shop. These structures are listed alphabetically, with miscellaneous cross references, prior to the "family" listings.

Each structure recorded by the Survey is assigned a number preceeded by the appropriate state abbreviation, e.g. KY-315. These HABS numbers, which appear in parenthesis after the building's name, are to be used in ordering reproductions of photographs, measured drawings, and written data pages from the Library of Congress. It will be noted, however, that many of the structures in the New York communities have in addition another number (e.g. Centre Family Smithy, Building #15), which identifies the building as it appears on "family" plot plans made by the recording architects in the 1930's and the early 1940's. These numbers are useful in pinpointing the location of a building within a community, but they should not be confused with the HABS number. The following information will provide the reader with further assistance in using the catalog:

Definition of Terms

Destroyed - lost by means of slow deterioration, fire, or natural disaster

Demolished - lost through purposeful man-made destruction

Deteriorating - still standing, frame relatively intact

Ruinous - frame no longer intact, only ruins remaining, such as a foundation or several walls

Symbols and Abbreviations

* - records not yet transmitted to the Library of Congress

NHL - National Historic Landmark

NR - National Register

CRITICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

We have given only a brief outline of Shaker history and community life because so much has already been written on these subjects. The most extensive work has been done by the late Edward Deming Andrews and his wife Faith, both of whom have devoted much of their lives to preserving, documenting, and interpreting the Shaker legacy in numerous books and articles. Their principal work is The People Called Shakers (Oxford University Press, 1953). An earlier history titled The Shaker Adventure (Princeton University Press, 1941) was written by Marguerite Fellows Melcher. Both of these books contain statistical charts and excellent bibliographies, in addition to which the Andrews book has reproductions of nineteenth century engravings. A Summary View of the Millennial Church (Albany, 1823) by Calvin Green and Seth Wells, and Shakerism Its Meaning and Message (New York, 1904) by Anna White and Leila Taylor, are two helpful contemporary accounts of the United Belivers.

All of the aforementioned are general histories of the Shaker movement. None, however, attempt to record in detail the histories of the individual settlements or the architectural development of the communities. For the most part, this work remains to be done. It was begun by the American journalist, Charles Nordhoff, who in preparing his book, The Communistic Societies of the United States (Harper and Brothers, 1875), personally visited each of the Shaker villages and compiled invaluable statistical and descriptive information on them. During the last fifteen years, with the growing awareness of the uniqueness of the Shaker experience, many of the Shaker communities have been acquired by non-profit organizations intent on restoration and preservation. With these efforts will come the research necessary to document more fully the development of the individual settlements. Work on several publications is now in progress. The Simple Spirit: A Pictorial Study of the Shaker Community of Pleasant Hill (Pleasant Hill Press, 1973) by Samuel W. and James C. Thomas is the first to appear and it sets a high standard for both scholarship and graphic design. In addition to these general histories there is a growing literature on Shaker architecture, crafts, and industries. The contribution made to this literature by the editors of Antiques should not be overlooked. They have been providing a stimulus for Shaker scholarship since the mid 1920's and continue to do so.



Centre Family Dwelling House (third)
Pleasant Hill

Lester Jones 1940

INTRODUCTION

Social and spiritual unrest in Europe during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries brought thousands in search of a new way of life to the American shores. Among the newcomers were those who attempted to establish communities based on religious or socio-economic theories; few of these settlements survived. One of the most successful of the utopian experiments was begun in the swamplands of Niskeyuna near Albany, New York by the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing, under the leadership of Ann Lee (1736-1787), an illiterate textile worker from Manchester, England.

At the age of twenty-three, Ann Lee, a blacksmith's daughter, joined the United Believers, a sect founded in the neighborhood of Manchester by two dissident Quakers, James and Jane Wardley. The group derived many of its beliefs from the Quakers, and its form of worship, involving the use of singing, shouting, and frenzied physical movement, was influenced by the French millennialists, known as the French Prophets or Camisards. The Believers were at first derisively referred to as Shaking Quakers, and then simply as Shakers. Many thought their doctrines smacked of "popery" and their strange manner of worship suggested witchcraft. Consequently, they were bitterly persecuted--physically abused and imprisoned.

In 1770, during one of Ann Lee's terms of incarceration for profaning the Sabbath, she experienced a vision in which it was revealed to her that "lustful gratifications of the flesh" were the "source and foundation of human corruption" and that only through the celibate life could man gain perfection. The revelation is not difficult to explain in terms of Ann Lee's own unsuccessful marriage and the premature death of her four children. The concept of sexual abstinence had a substantial basis in the biblical story of Adam and Eve and in the belief held for so many centuries by the Church of Rome.

As a result of Ann Lee's revelation, the Believers looked to her as the female representative of Christ on earth or their "Mother in Christ", and they thereafter adopted the rule of celibacy, leaving themselves open to further accusations of "popery".

Several years later, Mother Ann was instructed in another vision to take her followers to America; in accordance with these directions she sailed in May of 1774 for New York with eight followers. For two years after their arrival in the United States the Believers followed their various trades in New York City and Albany, and in the Spring of 1776 they gathered together on their first plot of land in the woods of Watervliet near Niskeyuna, New York. For three years they concentrated on the work of creating a settlement in the wilderness and made little attempt to attract new followers.

In 1779, a revival--part of the eighteenth century religious movement known as the "Great Awakening"--took place among the New Light Baptists in nearby New Lebanon and the surrounding area. By the spring of the next year, word of the curious sect at Niskeyuna had reached the leaders of the revival; among them was the influential preacher Joseph Meacham. Along with two companions, Meacham visited the Shakers and was converted on the day of his arrival. Soon thereafter, as Mother Ann had prophesied, others followed. People flocked to the settlement to hear Mother Ann and James Whittaker expound on the Shaker beliefs: the confession of sins, the virtues of the celibate life, the equality of the sexes, and the consecration of labor. After this "public opening of testimony", Mother Ann and her disciples traveled throughout New England proselytizing and arousing antagonism among unbelievers wherever they went. They were accused by their enemies of destroying family life and spying for the British. It is a great irony that while a war for political freedom raged around them they were denied the opportunity to express their own beliefs. As a result of the hostility they encountered, the new converts naturally drew together to practice their way of life and to provide mutual support against outsiders. By the time of Mother Ann's death in September of 1784, there were incipient communities of Shakers scattered throughout New England.

It was soon evident that to follow their religious tenets the Shakers would have to separate themselves from the "world". The separation implied a need to create self-sustaining communities, and since most of the new converts were poor farmers and artisans, they were required to pool their resources to survive. Accordingly, stringent rules regarding communal property evolved, as well

as a hierarchy of leaders called the "ministry" to direct and coordinate the individual communities. It is thought that Mother Ann's immediate successor, James Whittaker, was the first to enunciate the rule of common property, but it was under his successor, Joseph Meacham, that this rule was clarified and given structure. Under Meacham's leadership the Shakers were "gathered into society order", beginning with the New Lebanon community in 1792. The rules of the society were later codified as the Millennial Laws in 1845.

Although the Shakers maintained a celibate life and separation of the sexes, it was not the complete separation that is observed in monasteries or convents. The Shakers chose instead to create "families" in which the brethren and sisters lived, worshiped, and worked together on equal terms, and to a limited extent even socialized with one another. As the community plan evolved, the first "family" was usually called the Church or Centre Family and the others were named as they related to it chronologically or geographically, as the Second Family or the South Family.

Under the strong and able leadership of Mother Ann's successors, more than nineteen communities were established throughout the United States and directed from the central ministry at Mount Lebanon. These included twelve communities in New England, four in Ohio, two in Kentucky, and one in Indiana. At first, agriculture was the foundation of the Shaker economy, but as time progressed manufacturing became more important, particularly in the northern societies. At the apex of their development in the decade before the Civil War, there were as many as 6,000 Shakers living in self-sufficient communities in varying degrees of prosperity. After the Civil War, however, membership in the United Society began to fall off precipitously. The reasons for the decline were complex and are still debated. Explanations that recur most frequently suggest that material well-being, once achieved, undermined the original ardor. As a religious system Shakerism had a strong justification and appeal, but as a socio-economic system it could not compete with the "world".

Shaker buildings were placed in relation to one another with fitness and efficiency in mind, presenting a pleasing and well ordered community plan. The principle structures were usually located around an inner court or yard

or along a main access road, the shops behind, and a large barn sprawling off at a distance. The forms and colors of the buildings were preordained by the Millennial Laws--"odd or fanciful styles of architecture may not be used among Believers...the meetinghouse should be painted white without, and of a bluish shade within...barns and back buildings, as wood houses etc. if painted at all should be of a dark hue...unless they front the road or command a slightly aspect." The Shakers were obviously aware that their spotless, peaceful little villages were a means of gaining respect among their neighbors and attracting new believers to their way of life. Their gardens and fields were carefully manicured, their buildings and fences freshly painted, and their streets generously planted with trees.

The greatest determining factor in the design of the overall community was the "family order". Each "family" usually maintained its own dwelling and service buildings, such as a laundry, a barn, and various workshops. Some structures, such as the meetinghouse, the school, and usually the trustees' office, where business was transacted with the outside world, were used by the whole community, and these were ordinarily located in the Church Family.

Building forms were dictated by the needs of the community. The functional patterns established at Mount Lebanon were repeated at all subsequently founded communities. This is not to imply that they all appeared to be stamped out of the same mold, for each was a variation on a theme, with subtle differences influenced by the time of the community's founding, the geographic location, and materials available, as well as the ability of the builders.

These communities which now seem in some respects models of modern planning--including such concepts as the clustering of dwellings and service buildings in small groups to create the proper balance of activity and privacy and to make optimum use of the surrounding land--evolved as a result of the Shaker demand for order and efficiency. Far from being the products of sophisticated schools of architecture and environmental design, Shaker builders and planners had little or no training. With the exception of two young carpenters, Micajah Burnett (1791-1879) of Pleasant Hill, Kentucky and Moses Johnson (1752-1842) of Enfield, New Hampshire, their names are forgotten. The latter probably had the greatest influence on Shaker community design; his name is generally associated with the

gambrel-roofed meetinghouses he built throughout New England, but he was also responsible for the design and construction of many other buildings, including shops, mills, and even a hogsty at Watervliet, New York.

The meetinghouse, as the focal point of the society, was among the first buildings to be raised. Not unexpectedly, most did not differ greatly from the vernacular style of the rural architecture of the surrounding countryside. Because of the law of celibacy and the size of the Shaker "families" that had to be housed under one roof, the dwelling house presented the most interesting design problem. The solution was a dormitory-like structure separated within by dual hallways and stairways, and without by dual entrances. There were also dwelling houses designed specifically for children, as the Shakers often brought their own offspring with them when they joined the society, and the society made it a practice for many years to take in orphans. The spacious interiors of these buildings were in perfect keeping with the exteriors--spare, well-proportioned rooms, perfectly maintained in accordance with every detail prescribed by the Millennial Laws.

As the social and economic aspects of the Shaker's lives followed naturally from their religious tenets, so too did their community plans, their architecture, and their crafts. Elder Frederick Evans, a scholar, political theorist, and deeply religious man, who saw in the Shaker economic system a fundamentally Christian way of life, preferred to explain the Shaker aesthetic in terms of the economics of equal distribution, rather than in terms of honesty and simplicity. When asked if the Shakers would build things differently if they were to start anew, Evans replied, "No, the beautiful, as you call it is absurd and abnormal. It has no business with us. The divine man has no right to waste money upon what you would call beauty, in his house or his daily life, when there are people living in misery."

The year was 1875, a time when the fashionable portraits of John Singer Sargent, the opulent country houses of Richard Morris Hunt, and the ornate furniture designed by John Henry Belter were held in the highest esteem. In the hundred years that have passed since that question was directed to Elder Evans, prevailing tastes have changed and an appreciation for functional design and fine craftsmanship has developed, as evidenced by the thousands of people who annually visit the several Shaker villages which are gradually undergoing restoration.



Centre Family Dwelling House (third)

Jack E. Boucher, 1963

Location: Northeast of Harrodsburg, north of U.S. Route 68 and State Route 33 intersection, on Village Road.

Historical Summary: A great religious revival similar in fervor to the one that occurred in New England at the end of the eighteenth century flourished in Kentucky and the surrounding states early in the 1800's. Recognizing the similarity and welcoming the opportunity for new conversions, the Shaker ministry sent missionaries into the area in 1805. After establishing the first western community at Union Village, Ohio, the missionaries traveled south to Kentucky where they founded two more communities at Shawnee Run (Pleasant Hill) and Gasper Springs (South Union).

One hundred forty acres of fertile bluegrass land on the Shawnee River, donated by Elisha Thomas, formed the nucleus of the Pleasant Hill community. By 1820 the community had amassed 4,200 acres and numbered almost 500 members. During the major years of growth, Micajah Burnett, a young Shaker carpenter, served as principal architect and general planner. His fine work was noted by several nineteenth century chroniclers and today Pleasant Hill still provides an outstanding example of Shaker community planning and architecture.

Farming, preserving fruits, and raising livestock provided the economic base for the community. Pleasant Hill also manufactured brooms and other goods and produced silk to be marketed in the "world", but as their population decreased they no longer had the manpower or the economic need to continue. The Civil War, in particular, precipitated the decline of the community. As egalitarians, the Shakers were opposed to slavery and sympathetic to the Union cause, but during the War they were preyed upon by both armies for food and provisions. The War exhausted their supplies and claimed some of their men. By 1875 there were only 245 Shakers left at Pleasant Hill; thirty-five years later, in 1910, the society was dissolved, when Colonel Bohon of nearby Harrodsburg purchased what remained of the Shaker property. Over the next fifty years the dwellings and shops were leased to various tenants until, in 1961, Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, Inc. was formed to purchase the community for restoration. Many of the buildings are now restored, and the village is open to the public as a museum. NHL, NR

PLEASANT HILL (cont.)

Blacksmiths'-Carpenters' Shop (Broom Factory) (KY-79), S. side of Village Rd. Brick, one story, sloping site reveals random ashlar basement, gable roof. Built 1815; remodeled for use as a store; now restored for use as a visitor's center. 1 ext. photo (1940).

Broom Factory (KY-79). See Blacksmiths'-Carpenters' Shop.

Church Family House (KY-76). See Centre Family Dwelling House (third).

Coopers' Shop (North Workshop) (KY-83), N. side of Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, four by two bays, two-and-a-half stories, gable roof, double entrance doors with straight transoms. Built c. 1830; moved to present location and enlarged 1847; restored after 1963. 4 ext. photos (1940, 1963*).

Dr. Pennebaker House (KY-90). See West Family Dwelling House (first).

Farm Deacon's Shop (KY-77). See Centre Family Dwelling House (first).

First House (KY-77). See Centre Family Dwelling House (first).

Guest House (KY-81). See Centre Family Trustees' Office.

Meetinghouse (Shakertown Baptist Church) (KY-78), S. side of Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, 60' (five-bay front) x 44' (two bays), two-and-a-half stories on regular ashlar foundation, gable roof, double entrances with stone steps. Built 1821; adopted for use as a Baptist Church; restored after 1963. 4 ext. photos (1940, 1963*).

Men's Shower House (KY-93). See Centre Family Washhouse.

Ministry's Old Yellow Frame Shop (KY-113). See Ministry's Shop (first).

Ministry's Shop (first) (Ministry's Old Yellow Frame Shop) (KY-113), N. side of Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, one by two bays, two-and-a-half stories, gable roof, double entrances, two porch additions. Built 1812;

PLEASANT HILL (cont.)

asbestos siding and porches removed during restoration after 1963. 2 ext. photos (1963*).

Ministry's Shop (second) (KY-114), S. side of Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, three by two bays, two-and-a-half stories on random ashlar basement, gable roof, shed-roofed front porch, one-story shed-roofed rear addition and porch. Built 1820-1821; porches removed during restoration after 1963. 2 ext. photos (1963*).

North Family House (KY-80). See West Family Sisters' Shop.

North Workshop (KY-83). See Coopers' Shop.

Old Stone Shop (KY-90). See West Family Dwelling House (first).

Outbuilding (KY-92). See East Family Broom Shop.

Pennebaker School for Girls (KY-91). See West Family Dwelling House (second).

Shakertown Baptist Church (KY-78). See Meetinghouse.

Shakertown Inn (KY-20-12). See East Family Dwelling House.

Silkworm House (KY-89). See East Family Sisters' Shop.

South Workshop (KY-82). See East Family Bretheren's Shop.

Water Tower Building (KY-84), N. side of Village Rd. Frame with brick nogging and clapboarding, two by one bays, two-and-a-half stories on random ashlar foundation, gable roof, entrance door with straight transom, innovative water system. Built 1833; restored. 5 sheets (1963*, including plans, elevations, section, details); 2 ext. photos (1940).

Centre Family

Dwelling House (first) (Farm Deacon's Shop) (First House) (KY-77), N. side of Village Rd. Random native

PLEASANT HILL (cont.)

limestone, three by two bays, two-and-a-half stories with partially exposed basement, gable roof, flat arches with voussoirs and keystone, small gabled cellar entrance on side. Built 1809; replaced original log dwelling; restored after 1963. 4 ext. photos (1940, 1963*), 3 int. photos (1940, 1963*).

Dwelling House (third) (Church Family House) (KY-76), N. side of Village Rd. Regular native limestone, T-shaped, 55' (six-bay front) x 60' (four bays), two-and-a-half stories on partially exposed basement, gambrel roof with two dormer-like cupolas, double entrances with stone steps and iron railings, two-and-a-half story gabled rear wing with "call bell", 34' (two bays) x 85' (nine bays), one-story rear frame addition (removed), double interior stairs, meeting room with semi-elliptical arch ceiling. Built 1824-1834 (date stone); Micajah Burnett, architect; restored after 1963. 9 ext. photos (1940, 1963*), 9 int. photos (1940, 1963*).

Smokehouse (KY-86), N. side of Village Rd. Brick, two by one bays, one story, gable roof, double entrances. Built 1862; demolished after 1940. 1 ext. photo (1940).

Trustees' Office (Guest House) (KY-81), S. side of Village Rd. Brick laid in Flemish bond, L-shaped, three by three bays, two-and-a-half stories on sloping site fully exposing regular ashlar basement, gable roof with one gabled dormer, double door with elliptical fanlight and sidelights and surrounding paneled elliptical arch, stone steps with iron railings, triple windows on facade, one bay side porch addition with scroll brackets, two-and-a-half story gabled ell (six by three bays), four arched doors on E. side of main block and ell, double interior spiral stairs. Built 1839-1841; Micajah Burnett, architect; restored after 1963. 8 ext. photos (1940, 1963*), 10 int. photos (1940, 1963*).

Washhouse (Men's Shower House) (KY-93), N. side of Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, one story, gable roof, high windows. Built 1860; restored for use as a shoemakers exhibit. 1 ext. photo (1940).

PLEASANT HILL (cont.)

East Family

Brethren's Shop (South Workshop) (later used as the Trustees' Office) (KY-82), N. side of Village Rd. Brick, T-shaped, five by two bays, two-and-a-half stories on regular ashlar foundation, gable roof, front door with straight transom, front porch addition (removed), two-and-a-half story gabled frame wing with clapboarding, shed-roofed porch on E. side (removed). Built 1845-1846; restored after 1963. 6 ext. photos (1940, 1963*).

Broom Shop (Outbuilding) (KY-92), N. side of Village Rd. Frame with brick infill. Built c. 1820; shows construction details; ruinous. 1 ext. photo (1940).

Dwelling House (Shakertown Inn) (KY-20-12), N. side of Village Rd. Brick, T-shaped, 54'-4" (five-bay front) x 44'-4" (three bays), three-and-a-half stories on partially exposed random ashlar basement, gable roof, double entrances, two-and-a-half story wing (five by two bays), two one-story frame additions (one removed), double interior stairs. Built 1817-1819 (date stone); Micajah Burnett, architect; restored after 1963. 9 sheets (1934, including plot plan, plans, elevations); 13 ext. photos (1934, 1940, 1963*), 4 int. photos (1934, 1940, 1963*); 2 data pages (1936).

Sisters' Shop (Silkworm House) (KY-89), N. side of Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, 53' (five-bay front) x 25' (two bays), two-and-a-half stories on slightly raised random ashlar basement, gable roof, double door with straight transom, stone steps with iron railing, small gabled cellar entrance on side. Built 1855; restored after 1963. 5 ext. photos (1940, 1963*).

Washhouse (KY-88), N. side of Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, three by two bays, two-and-a-half stories, gable roof, slightly lower side wing (four by two bays) with small shed-roofed rear addition, three front doors (one in main block, two in wing). Built c. 1835; addition built 1849; deteriorating; restoration in progress. 4 ext. photos (1940, 1963*).

PLEASANT HILL (cont.)

West Family

Barn (KY-87), N. side of Village Rd. Frame with board and batten, one-and-a-half stories, triple gabled roof. Built mid 19th c.; ruinous in 1940; now demolished. 1 ext. photo (1940).

Drying House (KY-112), N. side of Village Rd. Small brick outbuilding, one story on random ashlar foundation, gable roof, wood framed door and window. Built 1862; restored. 1 ext. photo (1963*).

Dwelling House (first) (Dr. Pennebaker House) (Old Stone Shop) (KY-90), N. side of Village Rd. Random native limestone, three by two bays, two-and-a-half stories on partially exposed basement, gable roof, stone steps with iron railings, small gabled cellar entrance on W. side. Built 1811-1812 (date stone); rear frame section and gingerbread porch additions removed during restoration after 1963. 3 ext. photos (1940, 1963*), 1 int. photo (1940).

Dwelling House (second) (Pennebaker School for Girls) (KY-91), N. side of Village Rd. Brick laid in Flemish bond, T-shaped, six by three bays, two-and-a-half stories on partially exposed regular ashlar basement, gable roof, double entrance doors with straight transoms, stone steps with iron railings, two-and-a-half story wing (six by two bays), shed-roofed additions at rear, side addition (basement entrance), double interior stairs. Built 1821-1822 (date stone); Micajah Burnett, architect. 9 ext. photos (1940, 1963*).

Preserve House (KY-85), N. side of Village Rd. Frame with vertical board and batten, six by one bays, one story, gable roof, double entrances (later one removed). Built 1859; altered; restored after 1963. 2 ext. photos (1940, 1963*).

Privy (KY-115), N. side of Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, one-bay front, one story, gable roof. Built 1858; asbestos siding removed during restoration after 1963. 1 ext. photo (1963*).

PLEASANT HILL (cont.)

Sisters' Shop (North Family Home) (KY-80), N. side of Village Rd. Brick, five by two bays, two-and-a-half stories on slightly exposed regular ashlar foundation, gable roof with single gabled dormer, door with straight transom and sidelights, double windows on side. Built 1844-1846; restored after 1963. 3 ext. photos (1940, 1963*).

Washhouse (KY-116), N. side of Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, four by two bays, two-and-a-half stories, gable roof, single entrance with straight transom, double entrance doors of vertical planks at corner (removed). Built 1842; asbestos siding removed during restoration after 1963. 1 ext. photo (1963*).



West Family Dwelling House Jack E. Boucher 1963



Centre Family General View

Elmer R. Pearson, 1969

Location: Approximately 15 miles southwest of Bowling Green, southwest of Warren-Logan County line, on U.S. Route 68.

Historical Summary: South Union at Gasper Springs was, like Pleasant Hill, founded during the great Kentucky Revival. The first converts were New Light Presbyterians, and the first land was donated in 1807 by Jesse McComb, a large landholder in Logan County. The community was "gathered into society order" two or three years later, with the Shaker missionary, Benjamin Youngs, appointed as its leading elder. Among the early members were slaveholders, some of whom prompted their slaves to join the sect. Consequently, for many years there was a black "family" at South Union, which was ultimately absorbed into the other three "families" when it became too small.

The Shakers at South Union eventually owned about 6,000 acres of land, much of which was cultivated or planted with orchards, but the community concentrated less on farming and more on raising livestock than did the Shakers at Pleasant Hill. Its cattle, sheep, and chickens were highly regarded in Kentucky and the surrounding states. The community also manufactured brooms, put up seeds, milled flour, made preserves from the produce of its own orchards, and spun silk produced on its own mulberry trees.

The Civil War took an even greater toll in South Union than it did at Pleasant Hill. Though they were Union sympathizers, the Shakers cared for soldiers from both sides impartially. With both Union and Confederate forces moving back and forth across their land, the Shakers estimated that they lost over \$100,000 in livestock, provisions, and buildings. Moreover, they were compelled to accept thousands of dollars of worthless Confederate money in payment of debts. Losses sustained during the War, as well as subsequent financial losses through unpaid debts, and a diminishing membership all contributed to the decline of South Union. In 1922, when only ten members remained, the estate was sold at auction for \$229,000. The Roman Catholic Order of Saint Benedict purchased the property for use as a monastery in 1949. In 1972, Shakertown Revisited, Inc., a non-profit educational corporation, acquired the buildings from the Benedictines. The corporation is restoring the community and opening it to the public, including a yearly festival in July. NR

SOUTH UNION (cont.)

Ministry's Shop and Dwelling (KY-108), E. side of U.S. Rt. 68. Brick, three-bay front, two stories on exposed regular ashlar basement, gable roof, flat stone lintels, stone steps and walk. Built 1846 (date stone). 4 ext. photos (1969*).

South Union Hotel (KY-111). See South Union Tavern.

South Union Tavern (South Union Hotel) (KY-111), E. side of Rt. 73. Brick, five-bay front, two stories, full-height arcaded portico with pediment, second story balcony across three central bays under portico, doorway with segmental transom and sidelights, face of building is articulated with two-story brick arcade, stone steps with iron railing, two-story central hall with spiral stairs. Built 1869 (painted date in pediment). 2 ext. photos (1972*).

Centre Family

General View (KY-107), off of U.S. Rt. 68, S.W. of Warren-Logan County line. 1 ext. photo (1973*).

Dairy (KY-106). See Centre Family Preservatory.

Drying House (KY-109), W. side of U.S. Rt. 68. Small brick outbuilding, one story, gable roof, stone basement. Built mid 19th c. 5 ext. photos (1971*).

Dwelling House (KY-105), W. side of U.S. Rt. 68. Brick, T-shaped, approx. 60' (five-bay front) x 135' (three bays), three-and-a-half stories on exposed regular ashlar basement, tile gable roof with dormers, stone steps with iron railings, two-and-a-half story wing (six by two bays) with stair tower at rear and one-story addition at corner, double interior stairs. Built 1822-1833 (1824 date stone). 15 ext. photos (1969*, 1970*, 1972*), 20 int. photos (1969*, 1972*); 8 photo-copies of floor plans (1969*, 1970*).

Preservatory (Centre Family Dairy) (KY-106), W. side of U.S. Rt. 68. Brick, two stories, gable roof, stone belt course, stone quoins on first story. Built c. 1835. 1 ext. photo (1969*).

SOUTH UNION (cont.)

Washhouse (KY-110), W. side of U.S. Rt. 68. Brick, L-shaped, nine by two bays, three-and-a-half stories on exposed regular ashlar basement, gable roof, three entrances in second, fifth, and eighth bays of main facade, one-and-a-half story brick ell, flat stone lintels. Built 1854. 5 ext. photos (1970*, 1971*).



Centre Family Dwelling House

Elmer R. Pearson, 1969



NOVITIATE ORDER, POLAND HILL.



SHAKER VILLAGE, VIEW FROM THE NORTH WEST WEST GLOUCESTER, MAINE.

meetinghouse

Gerda Peterich, 1962



Location: Approximately 20 miles north of Portland, west of State Route 26, south of North Raymond Road.

Historical Summary: The New Gloucester Society, later called Sabbathday Lake, was founded during the early 1790's. Nathan Merrill of New Gloucester is reported to have been the first convert. In 1794 he and his neighbors, most of whom were New Light Baptists, and other believers who had joined them were "gathered into society order." Their meetinghouse was erected that same year, the tenth one to be built under the direction of the Shaker architect Moses Johnson. The society began with a few wooded acres on the side of a hill that sloped down to Sabbathday Lake, and over the years acquired through gifts and its own industry 2,000 acres. Even at its peak Sabbathday Lake had only 150 members, divided into two "families", making it one of the smallest Shaker communities.

The village soon became self-sustaining, the believers having built within the first few years of the society's founding, a grist mill, a saw mill, linen weaving and carding mills, a tannery, and a coopers' shop. The surplus to be marketed to the "world" was not so much the produce of their fields--as it was in the Shaker settlements farther south--but the products of their mills and machine shops, such as textiles, casks, pails, and spinning wheels. Nordhoff, a nineteenth century journalist, noted in 1875, for example, that their most profitable industry was the manufacture of oak staves for molasses hogsheads which were exported to the West Indies.

Sabbathday Lake's population declined less precipitously than that of the other Shaker societies, even those in Maine. The other two Maine societies were both absorbed by Sabbathday Lake--Gorham in 1819, and Alfred in 1932. Until the 1930's its mills continued to turn out packing cases for the nearby town of Poland, and the last Shaker craftsman, Elder Delmer Wilson, was still producing oval boxes and carriers until the time of his death in 1961. Even today, visitors to the community can purchase craft items made by the Shaker sisters who still remain at Sabbathday Lake, and can visit the three museum buildings open to the public. NR

SABBATHDAY LAKE (cont.)

Meetinghouse (ME-107), N.W. edge of Church Family area. Frame with clapboarding, 55'-9 1/4" (five-bay front) x 32'-7" (two bays), two-and-a-half stories, gambrel roof with dormers, two-story side stair wing, first floor open meeting room, second floor modified central-hall plan. Built 1794, stair wing 1839; Moses Johnson, architect. 6 sheets (1962, including plot plan, plans, elevations); 9 ext. photos (1962, 1969, 1970*), 8 int. photos (1962, 1969), 2 photo-copies of views from 1850, 1880; 5 data pages (1962, 1963).

Ministry's Shop (ME-163), N.W. edge of Church Family area, N. side of Meetinghouse. Frame with clapboarding, L-shaped, three by two bays, two-and-a-half stories on partially exposed basement, gable roof, box cornices, central entrance with straight transom, one-and-a-half story gabled ell. Built 1839. 3 ext. photos (1970*).

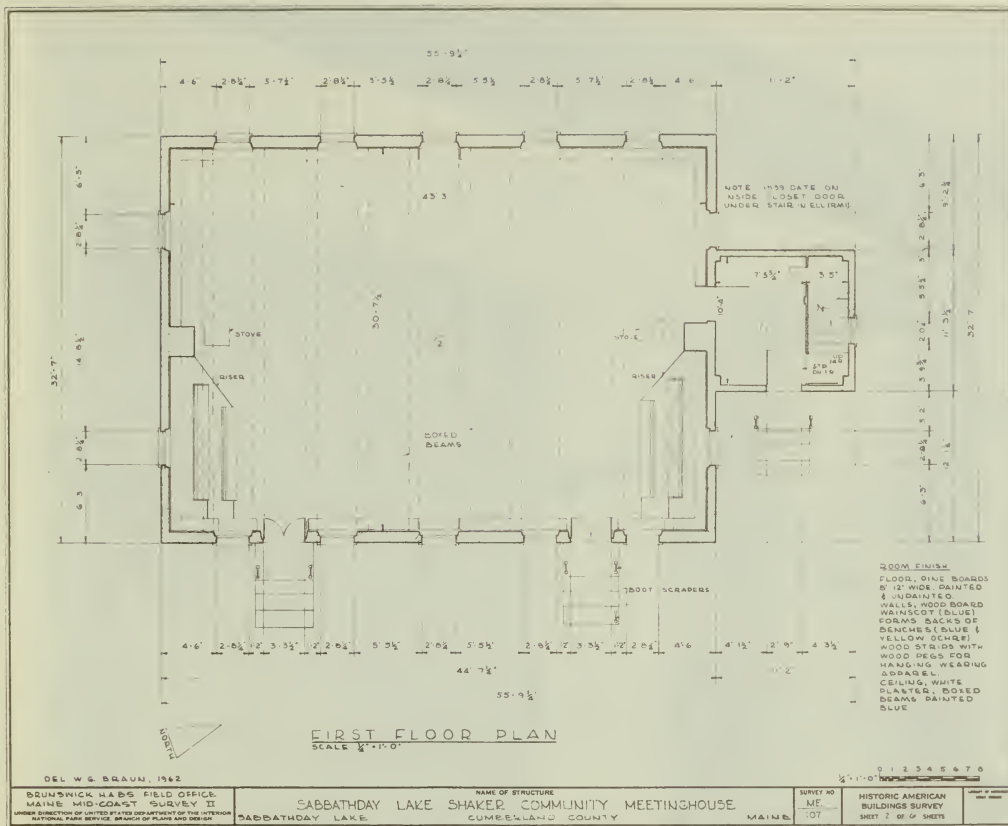
Church Family

General View (ME-165), W. of State Rt. 26, S. of N. Raymond Rd. 1 ext. photo (1970*, including Herb House 1824, Boys' Shop (ME-166) 1850, Office Woodshed 1816).

Barns (ME-167), S. edge of Church Family area. Frame with clapboarding, three by two bays, sloping site reveals two-and-a-half stories, gable roof, central loading doors on front and side. Built 19th c. 2 ext. photos (1970*, showing two similar barns).

Boys' Shop (ME-166), centrally located in Church Family area. Frame with clapboarding, three by two bays, two-and-a-half stories, gable roof, central entrance with straight transom. Built 1850. 1 ext. photo (1970*).

Washhouse (ME-164), centrally located in Church Family area. Frame with clapboarding, five by two bays, two-and-a-half stories on sloping site revealing basement in rear, gable roof, porch across facade with hood supported on four posts over central entrance, water pump in front. Built 19th c. 1 ext. photo (1970*).



Meetinghouse

Elmer R. Pearson, 1969



Church Family Main Dwelling House

Jack E. Boucher, 1962

Location: Junction of U.S. Route 20 and State Route 41, 5 miles west of Pittsfield.

Historical Summary: In 1890 the third Shaker community was founded at Hancock, Massachusetts, just a few miles across the state line from Mount Lebanon. Daniel Goodrich, on whose farm the society was located, was the son of a Baptist deacon and one of twelve brothers, most of whom, with their neighbors, joined the Shaker sect. As one of the earliest communities, Hancock was subject to some of the harshest persecution at the hands of nonbelievers. In August 1783, when Mother Ann and a group of elders came to visit the incipient community at Hancock, they found a hostile mob waiting for them. They were served with a warrant, fined for disturbing the peace, and ordered to leave the state. When they refused to do so, their supporters were imprisoned. Soon thereafter Mother Ann and the elders were again attacked by an angry mob, which temporarily drove them from the state.

Several years after Mother Ann's death, Hancock was "gathered" under the leadership of Calvin Harlow and Sarah Harrison. Several personal accounts of those early years left by Hancock Shakers describe a life of poverty, deprivation, and ceaseless toil. However, gradually they began to prosper and with prosperity came the respect and admiration of their neighbors. In time the village acquired 300 members and 3,000 acres of land, and developed a number of industries including the production of seeds, herbs, and patent medicines, and the manufacturing of brooms, swifts, pails, stoves, and tinware. It was for the latter that the Hancock Shakers were particularly well known, as well as for their famous round barn, according to oral tradition designed by Daniel Goodrich.

In 1960, when few Shakers remained at Hancock, the parent ministry at Canterbury put the property up for sale. The non-profit corporation Shaker Village, Inc., was formed to acquire it. The corporation has restored most of the Church Family and opened it to the public as a museum.
NHL, NR

MASSACHUSETTS

HANCOCK (cont.)

Meetinghouse (first) (MASS-692), N. side of U.S. Rt. 20. Frame with clapboarding, six by two bays, two-and-a-half stories, gambrel roof replaced by gable roof 1874, box cornices, double entrances with stone steps and iron railings. Built 1786; Moses Johnson, architect; demolished 1938, replaced by Meetinghouse moved from Shirley, Mass. in 1962 (MASS-724). 1 ext. photo (1931*), 1 int. photo (1931*).

Meetinghouse (second) (MASS-724), N. side of U.S. Rt. 20. Frame with clapboarding, five by two bays, two-and-a-half stories on regular ashlar foundation, gambrel roof with shed dormers, double entrances with stone steps, double interior stairs, living quarters for elders and eldresses on the second floor. Built 1792-1793 at Shirley, Mass.; Moses Johnson, architect. Moved to Hancock, Mass. 1962; restored c. 1962. 16 ext. photos (1962*, 1968*, 1970*), 4 int. photos (1962*, 1968*); 2 data pages (1962*).

Ministry's Barn and Wagon Shed (MASS-1083). See Church Family Frame Barn.

Ministry's Shop (MASS-725), N. side of U.S. Rt. 20. Frame with clapboarding, L-shaped, three by three bays, two-and-a-half stories on regular ashlar basement, gable roof, box cornices, typical Shaker "hood" over entrance, stone steps, clapboarded ell (three by one bays). Built 1874; restored 1968. 3 ext. photos (1939*, 1970*), 1 int. photo (1970*).

Ministry's Washhouse, Building #4 (MASS-729), S. side of U.S. Rt. 20. Brick, one-bay front, one story on regular ashlar foundation, gable roof, box cornices. Built c. 1810; restored 1963. 3 ext. photos (1962*), 1 int. photo (1962*).

Church Family

General Views (MASS-721), U.S. Rt. 20, 1/4 mi. W. of intersection with State Rt. 41, 5 mi. W. of Pittsfield. 10 ext. photos (1931*, 1939*, 1962*, 1968*).

Brethren's Shop (MASS-722), S. side of U.S. Rt. 20. Frame with clapboarding, five by two bays, two-and-a-half stories on slightly raised basement, gable roof,



Church Family Main Dwelling House

Jack F. Rouchon 1963

HANCOCK (cont.)

one pair of doors and one double door on main facade, shed-roofed porch (removed). Built c. 1820; restored 1962, foundation rebuilt 1973. 7 ext. photos (1939*, 1962*, 1971*), 4 int. photos (1962*); 2 data pages (1962*).

Cast Concrete Barn (MASS-1082), S. side of U.S. Rt. 20. Frame with concrete facing covered with stucco (upper two levels) and poured concrete (lower two levels), three-and-a-half stories, sloping site reveals additional story on E. side, gable roof. Built 1880; rebuilt after fire 1910; third barn on foundation. 2 ext. photos (1970*).

Dairy and Weave Shop (MASS-726). See Church Family Sisters' Shop.

Frame Barn (Ministry's Barn and Wagon Shed) (MASS-1083), N. side of U.S. Rt. 20. Frame with clapboarding, two stories on stone foundation, gable roof. Built 1834; foundation rebuilt and interior remodeled 1974. 1 ext. photo (1971*).

Icehouse (MASS-1084), S. side of U.S. Rt. 20. Brick with shingled attic story, two-and-a-half stories on N., one-and-a-half stories on S., gable roof, large cross gable, square louvered cupola. Built 1894; restored c. 1970. 3 ext. photos (1939*, 1970*).

Main Dwelling House (MASS-723), S. side of U.S. Rt. 20. Brick, eleven by three bays, three-and-a-half stories on exposed regular ashlar basement, gable roof with "call bell" cupola, cove cornices, stone string courses, stair tower on S., typical Shaker "hoods" projecting over two main entrances on E. and one on W. and N., double stone steps with iron railings on E. facade. Built 1830; restoration in progress. 11 ext. photos (1939*, 1962*, 1970*, 1971*), 39 int. photos (1931*, 1939*, 1962*, 1968*, 1970*).

Round Barn (MASS-674), S. side of U.S. Rt. 20. Rubble masonry and frame, two-and-a-half stories with basement, circular plan (diameter 90'), polygonal clapboarded clerestory, slightly pitched roof with octagonal cupola, exposed radial framing, central air shaft. Built 1826;

HANCOCK (cont.)

wooden portion rebuilt and brick section added after fire of 1864; later clapboarded addition with wooden silos; restored 1968. 2 sheets (1945, including plot plan, plans, elevation, section, details); 14 ext. photos (1939*, 1962*), 8 int. photos (1939*, 1962*); 2 data pages (1962*).

Sisters' Shop (Church Family Dairy and Weave Shop) (MASS-726), S. side of U.S. Rt. 20. Frame with clapboarding, four by two bays, two-and-a-half stories on regular ashlar foundation, gable roof, box cornices, double entrances, stone steps with iron railings. Built 1795, enlarged c. 1830; extensive remodeling and restoration 1962. 9 sheets (1960*, including plans, elevations, sections, details, isometric view); 8 ext. photos (1962*, 1970*), 2 int. photos (1962*); 2 data pages (1962*).

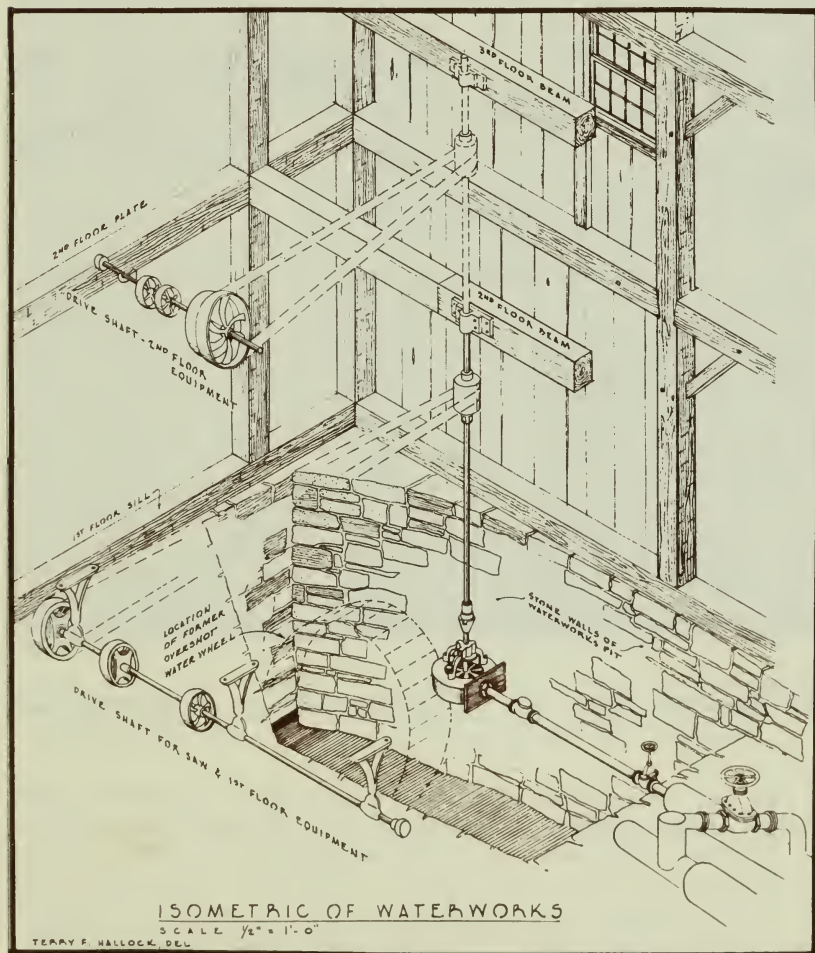
Tannery (MASS-727), S. side of U.S. Rt. 20. Rubble masonry and frame with clapboarding, five by three bays, two-and-a-half stories on sloping site, gable roof, typical Shaker "hoods" over entrances on W. and E. sides and over double entrance on S. side. Built 1835; exterior restored 1973. 10 ext. photos (1939*, 1962*, 1970*, 1971*), 2 int. photos (1962*); 1 data page (1962*).

Trustees' Office (MASS-728), S. side of U.S. Rt. 20. Frame with clapboarding, irregularly spaced six-bay front, S.W. side of facade articulated with cross gable, hexagonal bell cupola, two first-story bay windows, one second-story bay window, modified Palladian window and decorative shingles in gable, Palladian window in second story of S. elevation, pedimented doorway with sidelights, N.W. side of facade articulated with shingled tower in re-entrant angle, one-story porch, two-and-a-half story clapboarded additions, rear porch. Built c. 1800 (main portion), additions 19th c., facade 1895; presently being restored. 3 ext. photos (1939*, 1970*).

Washhouse and Machine Shop (MASS-730), S. side of U.S. Rt. 20. Frame with clapboarding, eight by four bays, three-and-a-half stories on regular ashlar foundation, gable roof, box cornices, two-and-a-half story shed-roofed addition, one-and-a-half story shed-roofed

HANCOCK (cont.)

addition, one-story addition. Built c. 1790; considerably altered; restored 1966. 9 sheets (1963*, including plot plan, plans, elevations, isometric detail of waterworks); 10 ext. photos (1939*, 1962*, 1970*), 12 int. photos (1930's*, 1939*, 1962*); 2 data pages (1962*).





Church Family 1836 Plot Plan Fruitlands Museum, Harvard, Mass.

Location: Approximately 2 miles west of Worcester-Middlesex County line, 1 mile south of State Route 2A, on Shaker Road.

Historical Summary: From the first settlement at Niskeyuna, New York, Mother Ann Lee and a small group of followers embarked on a missionary journey through New England in May 1781, pausing for short periods wherever sympathetic listeners could be found among the usually antagonistic crowds. This trip laid the foundation for most of the communities that were later established in New England. Mother Ann was drawn to Harvard because of the religious fervor in that area, initiated by the radical New Light preacher Shadrach Ireland. A mystical vision directed her to Ireland's "Square House" where she established headquarters for two years, until she was driven from the town by an angry mob.

In spite of the continued hostility of the townspeople, organizers from Mount Lebanon returned in 1791 to help found the Harvard community on the basis Mother Ann had laid ten years earlier. That same year a meeting-house was erected by Moses Johnson permanently establishing the Shakers in the Harvard area. Father Eleazar Rand and Mother Hannah Kendal were given charge of the development of the community, which prospered, growing to 200 members and 1,800 acres of fine farmlands by 1823. An assortment of industries produced the necessities for the self-sufficient village as well as popular items for sale to the "world": high quality pressed and packaged herbs of fifty different types; wooden objects including brooms, boxes, and furniture; and the typical Shaker stoves which were produced at Harvard's own foundry.

Many industries had to be abandoned because of the decline in membership that plagued all Shaker communities at the end of the nineteenth century and the competition that mass production introduced. The South Family area was forced to close and sell their property in 1899, and the remaining "families" were only able to survive until 1918 when they sold the remainder of the Harvard estate. All of the buildings are now occupied under an unusual land tenure system.

MASSACHUSETTS

HARVARD (cont.)

Meetinghouse (MASS-806), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, five by two bays, two-and-a-half stories on exposed basement, gambrel roof replaced by gable roof mid 19th c., double entrances with stone steps and iron railings, N. and S. side additions (stair towers with storage areas) and E. rear addition. Built 1791; probably by Moses Johnson, architect. 8 sheets (1966*, including plans, elevations, section, details); 6 ext. photos (1963*), 4 int. photos (1963*); 2 data pages (1964*).

Ministry's House (MASS-807). See Ministry's Shop.

Ministry's Shop (Ministry's House) (MASS-807), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with brick veneer, four by two bays, two-and-a-half stories on exposed basement, gable roof, box cornices, recessed door with straight transom and sidelights, stone lintels. Built 1847 (date stone in foundation wall); two additions on N. side mid 20th c.; altered. 4 sheets (1963*, including plans, elevations); 3 ext. photos (1963*), 5 int. photos (1963*); 2 data pages (1964*).

Shadrach Ireland House (MASS-804). See Church Family Square House.

Church Family

General View (MASS-862), approx. 1 mi. S. of State Rt. 2A, along Shaker Rd. 1 photo-copy of 1836 water-color (original at Fruitlands Museum, Harvard, Mass.).

Barn Ruins (MASS-861), W. side of Shaker Rd. Remnants of stone foundations (approx. 140' x 48') and stone walls. Built c. 1830; burned 1935; before destruction building had wooden frame on stone foundation and stone walls at first level (five levels in all). 2 sheets (1964, including plot plan, elevations); 4 ext. photos (1963).

Dwelling House (second) (Church Family Second House) (MASS-810), W. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, four by two bays, three-and-a-half stories on exposed basement revealed by sloping site, gable roof (changed by Shakers from a gambrel roof c.

HARVARD (cont.)

1860), box cornices, added shed-roofed entrance at rear. Built 1795; altered. 8 sheets (1968*, including plans, elevations); 5 ext. photos (1963*), 1 int. photo (1963*); 2 data pages (1964*).

Office Building (MASS-809). See Church Family Trustees' Office (second).

Second House (MASS-810). See Church Family Dwelling House (second).

Square House (Shadrach Ireland House) (MASS-804), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, T-shaped (formed by addition), five by two bays, two-and-a-half stories on exposed basement, wood shingled hip roof replaced by slate gable roof 1845, box cornices, added pediment over front entrance, rear clapboarded addition on N. Built 1769; Shadrach Ireland, builder; purchased by Shakers 1782; remodeled 1805-1806 and 1845. 8 sheets (1965*, including plans, elevations); 5 ext. photos (1963*), 2 int. photos (1963*); 2 data pages (1964*).

Tailors' Shop (MASS-805), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, three by two bays, one-and-a-half stories on sloping site fully revealing random ashlar basement on S. side, gable roof, stone steps with iron railings, rear shed-roofed addition. Built c. 1800. 2 ext. photos (1963*); 2 data pages (1963*).

Trustees' Office (second) (Church Family Office Building) (MASS-809), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, five by five bays, three-and-a-half stories on exposed regular ashlar basement, gable roof, box cornices, recessed door with straight transom and sidelights, two-story rear wing. Built c. 1835; altered. 6 ext. photos (1963*), 4 int. photos (1963*); 2 data pages (1964*).

South Family

Applesauce Shop (MASS-890). See South Family Shop #1.



Church Family Trustees' Office (second)

Jack E. Boucher, 1963

HARVARD (cont.)

Barn (MASS-808), N. side of S. Shaker Rd. Rubble masonry, sloping site reveals three-and-a-half stories, gable roof, lower story entrance arch through building, gabled ends of horizontal wooden planks, exposed roof framing. Built 1835; deteriorating in 1963; now demolished. 4 sheets (1963*, including plans, elevations, section); 9 ext. photos (1940*, 1963*), 8 int. photos (1940*, 1963*); 2 data pages (1963*).

Dwelling House (MASS-888), N. side of S. Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, five by eight bays, three-and-a-half stories on sloping site exposing coursed rubble basement, gable roof with square louvered cupola, recessed front and side doors with straight transoms and sidelights, two-story rear addition connects Dwelling to Washhouse (MASS-889). Built c. 1835; deteriorating; some woodwork moved to Boston Museum of Art c. 1963. 8 sheets (1971*, including plans, elevations); 12 ext. photos (1940*, 1963*, 1969*), 13 int. photos (1963*, 1969*); 1 data page (1965*).

Laundry (MASS-889). See South Family Washhouse.

Privy (MASS-1085), off of S. Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, one-bay front, one story, gable roof. Built mid 19th c.; demolished. 2 ext. photos (1969*).

Shop #1 (South Family Applesauce Shop) (MASS-890), N. side of S. Shaker Rd. Frame with cement stucco (now covered with asphalt shingles), two-and-a-half stories, gable roof, pent roof over entrance. Built c. 1800. 1 ext. photo (1963*), 3 int. photos (1963*); 1 data page (1965*).

Shop #2 (MASS-891), N. side of S. Shaker Rd. Frame with brick veneer, four by four bays, two-and-a-half stories on exposed stone basement (sloping site reveals lower story), gable roof, box cornices, stone lintels and sills, coursed rubble retaining wall. Built c. 1830; deteriorating 1963; demolished mid 1960's. 4 ext. photos (1963*); 1 data page (1965*).

Washhouse (South Family Laundry) (MASS-889), N. side of S. Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, five by

HARVARD (cont.)

two bays, two-and-a-half stories on sloping site revealing uncoursed rubble basement, gable roof, one-story ell connects Washhouse to Dwelling (MASS-888), shed at rear (removed mid 1960's). Built c. 1800; deteriorating. 4 ext. photos (1963*, 1969*), 8 int. photos (1969*); 1 data page (1965*).



WEST ELEVATION

DRAWN BY: ROBERT T. NEWMAN

SHAKERTON FOUNDATION INC.

HARVARD, MASS

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

TITLE AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

HARVARD SHAKERS' SOUTH FAMILY DWELLING AND WASHSHED

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN

BUILDINGS SURVEY

SHEET 5 OF 9 SHEETS



Church Family Dwelling House

Elmer R. Pearson, 1969

CANTERBURYMerrimack County (7)

Location: Approximately 12 miles northeast of Concord and 4 miles south of the Belknap-Merrimack County line, east of Canterbury, on Shaker Road.

Historical Summary: The Canterbury community was founded in 1782 when Mother Ann Lee sent two of her followers to New Hampshire to preach among a group of New Light Baptists living in the Canterbury Hills. Among the converts made at that time were the farmer Benjamin Witcher and his wife Mary, both of whom became leaders in the society. The Witcher farm became the nucleus around which the community grew, eventually encompassing 3,000 acres and attaining a membership of 300 believers, divided into the Church, the Second, the North, and for a brief time, the West Family. Within a few months of the society's "gathering" in 1792, a meetinghouse, similar to the one at Mount Lebanon, was erected under the direction of Moses Johnson. Thereafter building continued to increase for the next twenty years in order to accommodate the growing community. One historian noted that 1815 was the first year that there was no major construction, repair, or remodeling projects at Canterbury.

Because the poor quality of the soil precluded relying solely on agriculture for their livelihood, the Canterbury Shakers manufactured a variety of farm implements, textiles, and household goods to sell to the "world people", including stoves and washing machines. (It is said that a washing machine was invented at Canterbury and that the patent for it was held by that society for some time). The community also raised livestock which was generally admired for its fine quality, and for many years served as the publishing center for the northern communities.

In 1875, the American journalist, Charles Nordhoff, recorded upon his visit to Canterbury only 145 members. "They have not gained in numbers in ten years, and few applicants nowadays remain with them." The decline continued gradually over the next century, and today there are only four sisters left at Canterbury. The one remaining North Family building is privately owned, but the Church Family buildings are still occupied by Shakers. In 1973 the non-profit foundation, Shaker Village Inc., was formed to perpetuate the Shaker legacy at Canterbury.

CANTERBURY (cont.)

Meetinghouse (NH-186), S. edge of Church Family area, E. side of Shaker Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, 42' (five bays) x 32' (two bays), two-and-a-half stories on slightly raised regular ashlar basement, gambrel roof, fireplaces removed and stair tower added at E. rear. Built 1792; Moses Johnson, architect. 2 ext. photos (1969*, 1970*).

Ministry's Shop (NH-187), S. edge of Church Family area, E. side of Shaker Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, three-bay front, two-and-a-half stories on slightly raised regular ashlar foundation, gable roof, central entrance with sidelights and gabled hood on scroll brackets, one-story rear addition. Built 1848; partially restored 1974. 1 ext. photo (1969*).

Church Family

General Views (NH-183), E. of Canterbury, on Shaker Rd., approx. 4 mi. S. of Belknap-Merrimack County line. 2 ext. photos (1970*).

Barn and Granary (NH-177), N. edge of Church Family area, E. side of Shaker Village Rd. Barn: frame with asbestos shingles, two-and-a-half stories, gable roof with three gabled ventilator cupolas, enclosed bridge on E. side with adjacent shed-roofed addition, central storage wing (two levels) and Milk House with cupola on S. side, adjacent open cattle shed. Granary: frame with asbestos shingles, irregularly spaced six-bay front, two-and-a-half stories, gable roof, adjacent wood shed, Granary attached to S.W. corner of Barn. Built 1857-1858 (Barn), 1862 (Granary); both destroyed 1973. 2 ext. photos (1970*, 1971*).

Boys' House (NH-178). See Church Family Creamery.

Brethren's Shop (NH-179), centrally located in Church Family area, W. of the Creamery (NH-178), E. side of Shaker Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, irregularly spaced six by four bays, two-and-a-half stories on partially exposed regular ashlar basement, gable roof, gabled hood on scroll brackets over entrances, cellar entrance. Built 1824. 2 ext. photos (1971*).

CANTERBURY (cont.)

Broom and Carpenters' Shop (NH-191), centrally located in Church Family area, W. of Firehouse and Powerhouse (NH-182), E. side of Shaker Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, three by four bays, one-and-a-half stories on partially exposed uncoursed rubble basement, gable roof with three shed-roofed dormers, gabled hood with scroll brackets over front entrance. Built 19th c. 1 ext. photo (1970*).

Children's House (Church Family East House) (Church Family Girls' House) (NH-184), S.E. edge of Church Family area, E. side of Shaker Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, five by four bays, two-and-a-half stories on partially exposed ashlar basement, gable roof, box cornices, entrance hood with scroll brackets, stone steps. Built 1810; moved to present location 1833. 2 ext. photos (1969*, 1970*).

Creamery (Church Family Boys' House) (NH-178), centrally located in Church Family area, E. side of Shaker Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, six-bay front, two-and-a-half stories on partially exposed regular ashlar basement, jerkin-head roof with two dormers, hood supported by scroll bracket over front entrance, one-story central back porch flanked by two one-story hip-roofed additions, hip-roofed cellar entrance. Built 1904-1905. 1 ext. photo (1971*).

Dwelling House (NH-180), centrally located in Church Family area, E. of Church Family Trustees' Office (NH-181), E. side of Shaker Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, T-shaped, ten-bay front, three-and-a-half stories on partially exposed regular ashlar foundation, gable roof with dormers, front entrance with stairway sheltered under pedimented porch with classical details, two-and-a-half story wing with octagonal-roofed open belfry, first story bay window at rear of wing, gabled porch and two cellar entrances on side of wing. Built 1793; alterations and additions 1814, 1842. 2 ext. photos (1969*).

East House (NH-184). See Church Family Children's House.

CANTERBURY (cont.)

Enfield House (NH-181). See Church Family Trustees' Office.

Firehouse and Powerhouse (NH-182), centrally located in Church Family area, E. side of Shaker Village Rd. Frame with tin siding impressed with imbricated pattern, one story, hip roof, square tower in S.W. corner, adjacent Powerhouse addition on E. side. Built 1908 (Firehouse), 1910 (Powerhouse); now used as a garage. 1 ext. photo (1970*).

Girls' House (NH-184). See Church Family Children's House.

Schoolhouse (NH-188), N.W. edge of Church Family area, E. side of Shaker Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, four by two bays, two stories, gable roof, box cornices, corner pilasters, side entrance tower with projecting gabled hood over entrance and adjacent one-story addition with cupola. Built 1823; moved to present location 1862; remodeled 1863. 4 ext. photos (1971*).

Syrup Shop (NH-189), centrally located in Church Family area, E. side of Shaker Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, three-bay front, one-and-a-half stories on partially exposed basement, gable roof with two gabled dormers, one-bay corner entrance with gable roof. Built 18th c.; additions 1797, 1847-1848; moved to present location 1841. 2 ext. photos (1969*, 1970*, also showing Washhouse (NH-185) on right and North Shop on left).

Trustees' Office (Enfield House) (NH-181), centrally located in Church Family area, W. of Dwelling House (NH-180), E. side of Shaker Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, eight-bay front, two-and-a-half stories on partially exposed brick basement, gable roof, two entrances with stairways sheltered under pedimented porches with classical details. Built 1826; originally Middle Family Trustees' Office; moved to present location 1918. 4 ext. photos (1969*, 1970*).

Washhouse (NH-185), E. edge of Church Family area, E. side of Shaker Village Rd. Frame with clapboarding, T-shaped, two-and-a-half stories, gable roof, long

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CANTERBURY (cont.)

two-and-a-half story rear wing, frame with clapboarding (upper levels) and brick (lower level), gable roof with gabled dormers, one stone door frame on W. side, one-story passageway connecting Washhouse with two-story utility building at E. rear. Built 1813; additions 1816, 1844. 2 ext. photos (1971*).



Church Family Dwelling House

Aubrey P. Janion, 1959

Location: Overlooking Mascoma Lake, 4 miles northwest of Enfield Center, on State Route 4A.

Historical Summary: When the two New Lebanon missionaries, Israel Chauncey and Ebenezer Cooley, arrived at Enfield, New Hampshire, in 1782, they were openly received by James Jewett and several of his neighbors, all of whom adopted the Shaker faith after hearing their testimony. In 1787 more converts came to Enfield, eager to consolidate Shaker holdings by purchasing or bartering for land in the area. The story is told of one recalcitrant farmer who refused to sell his land, but was driven away by the noise of the dancing and singing that the Shakers engaged in to change his mind. The society ultimately acquired about 3,000 acres and 350 members, divided into three "families": the Church Family, the South Family, and the North Family, established in 1793, 1800, and 1812, respectively.

The industries of the Enfield Shakers were not unlike those of other Shaker villages--the production of an assortment of useful household products and farm implements. However, at Enfield, there was more emphasis on the production of textiles. Until the 1840's their mills produced large quantities of linen, cotton, and woolen goods. In addition, they sold applesauce, maple sugar, and patent medicines, and initiated the practice of packaging seeds, which was soon adopted by all the other Shaker communities.

The village was also distinguished in being the home of the architect Moses Johnson, who designed and built meetinghouses in Shaker communities throughout New England, and in having some distinctive architecture of its own. While most Shaker communities erected buildings of frame, brick, or limestone, some of those raised at Enfield were of granite, the most outstanding example being the Church Family Dwelling House, built in 1837. The Shakers have left Enfield, but many of their structures endure. The last seven believers sold the property to the LaSalette Fathers, a Roman Catholic order, and moved to Canterbury in 1923. The LaSalette Fathers presently maintain the thirteen remaining buildings.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ENFIELD (cont.)

Enfield Center Second Dwelling (NH-75). See Church Family Dwelling House.

Shaker Great Stone House (NH-75). See Church Family Dwelling House.

Church Family

General View (NH-190), State Rt. 4A, 4 mi. N.W. of Enfield Center, overlooking Mascoma Lake. 1 photocopy (1940).

Dwelling House (Shaker Great Stone House) (Enfield Center Second Dwelling) (NH-75), E. side of State Rt. 4A. Coursed ashlar, 120' (twelve-bay front) x 60' (six bays), four full stories and two attic stories on slightly raised basement, gable roof with central wooden cupola, box cornices, double entrances on N. and S. sides with straight transoms and sidelights, single entrances on E. and W. ends, complex interior plan. Built 1837 (date stone); interior woodwork from two rooms moved to Winterthur 1957. 7 ext. photos (1959, 1971*), 2 int. photos (1959), 1 copy of 1904 photo (1960); 4 data pages (1959).

Machine Shop (NH-175), W. side of State Rt. 4A. Variegated coursed rubble with contrasting quoins, four by six bays, three-and-a-half stories, gable roof, stone lintels. Built 1849. 2 ext. photos (1971*).



Brethren's Workshop, Mount Lebanon

William F. Winter, Jr. 1920's

Location: Just west of New York-Massachusetts State line, approximately 1 mile southeast of New Lebanon and junction of State Route 22 and U.S. Route 20, on Shaker Road.

Historical Summary: As the number of conversions to the Shaker faith increased, it seemed most practical to form communities where the faithful could worship and practice their way of life free from persecution. To that end, in 1787, three years after Mother Ann's death, the Shaker leader Joseph Meacham sent word from Niskeyuna to the scattered faithful in New York and the New England states that those who were prepared should gather at New Lebanon, New York, in the hill country near the Massachusetts border. Here a group of believers had already donated land and built a meetinghouse for this purpose. Although not the first Shaker community founded, New Lebanon, or Mount Lebanon, as it was renamed after 1861, was the first to be formally "gathered into society order", and it became the governing or parent society for all the other villages. The community plan and the architectural forms created out of necessity at Mount Lebanon were used as models by all subsequently established societies. For example, the meetinghouse designed by the architect Moses Johnson in 1787 was duplicated under his direction in most of the other New England communities.

By 1823 the New Lebanon society, the largest and most prosperous of the Shaker communities, numbered between 500 and 600 members who were divided into eight "families", two of which lived at nearby Canaan. Together they owned approximately 3,000 acres in New York, as well as additional farms in other states. The village produced garden seeds, brooms, mops, herbs, extracts, and dry sweet corn, but it was through the manufacturing of chairs that they made their greatest profits and their reputation in the "world".

There were only 120 Shakers left at Mount Lebanon by 1903, most of whom were women. In 1933 the society sold its Church Family buildings to the Lebanon School for Boys, which was renamed the Darrow School in honor of George Darrow, donor of the land on which the first meetinghouse was built. In time the other buildings were either sold or demolished, and the last of the Mount Lebanon Shakers moved to Hancock, Massachusetts in 1947. NHL, NR

MOUNT LEBANON (cont.)

Hinckley House (NY-3297). See Church Family Nurse Shop, Building #13.

Medicine Shop (NY-3338). See Centre Family Washhouse.

Meetinghouse (second), Building #2 (Church Family Meetinghouse) (NY-3254), W. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, 108'-2 1/2" x 65'-6", high one-story main block with lower three-story S. wing on regular ashlar foundation, segmental roofs, segmental projecting canopies over main entrances, paneled wooden exterior doors (two double doors on E. side, three doors on S. side, one door on N. side), stone steps and iron railings, large open meeting room with central-hall plan wing. Built 1824; mezzanine added when remodeled for use as a library by Darrow School 1962. 13 sheets (1941, including plan, elevations, sections, details); 9 ext. photos (1920's, 1931, 1963, 1970*), 8 int. photos (1920's, 1938, 1939); 6 data pages (1963).

Ministry's Shop, Building #5 (Church Family Ministry's Residence) (NY-3255), W. side of Shaker Rd. Brick, 38'-2" (five-bay front) x 32'-3" (five bays), two-and-a-half stories on regular ashlar foundation, gable roof, enriched cove cornices, paneled double door with sidelights, flat stone "pediment" over main entrance, brick segmental arches over windows, one-story gabled ell (14'-2" x 17'-2"), central-hall plan. Built 1875; earlier Ministry's Residence built 1841, destroyed (date stone from original located in ell foundation of present building). 4 sheets (1940, including plans, elevations, details); 6 ext. photos (1920's, 1930, 1938, 1962).

Schoolhouse, Building "SS" (Church Family School) (NY-3259), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding (upper levels) and coursed rubble (lower level), 23' (four-bay front) x 25'-6", two-and-a-half stories, gable roof, cove cornices, enclosed wooden entranceway added (removed during remodeling as faculty residence), typical Shaker "hood" over W. entrance. Built 1839; rear wing added by Darrow School. 4 sheets (1940, including plans, elevations, sections, details); 5 ext. photos (1930, 1931, 1938, 1962).

MOUNT LEBANON (cont.)

Wickersham House (NY-3298). See Church Family Dwelling House, Building #1.

Centre Family

General View (NY-3337), on Shaker Rd., approx. 1 mi. S.E. of New Lebanon and junction of State Rt. 22 and U.S. Rt. 20. 1 ext. photo (1920's).

"Ann Lee" Cottage (NY-3339). See Centre Family Dwelling House (second).

Dwelling House (second) (Centre Family "Ann Lee" Cottage) (NY-3339), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, seven by two bays, two-and-a-half stories on regular ashlar basement (fully exposed on S. and W. sides), gable roof, typical Shaker "hoods" over two entrances and enclosed wooden porch addition, one-story shed-roofed utility wing. Built 19th c.; remodeled c. 1930 to house remaining Church Family Shakers after sale of Church Family property. 3 ext. photos (1920's, 1930, 1931).

Medicine Factory (NY-3341), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, three by two bays, two-and-a-half stories, gable roof with square cupola, cove cornices, lower side wings. Built 19th c.; demolished. 1 ext. photo (1931), 2 int. photos (1920's, 1931).

Smithy, Building #15 (NY-3256), W. side of Shaker Rd. Coursed rubble with ashlar quoins and lintels, 44'-3" (four-bay front) x 34'-4", two-and-a-half stories, gable roof with square louvered cupola, cove cornices, one-story S. wing, overshot water wheel in basement. Built 1846 (wrought iron numerals); presently being restored as private house. 3 sheets (1939, including plans, elevations, sections, details); 3 ext. photos (1931, 1939, 1962).

Southwest Work Cottage, Building #13 (NY-3266), W. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, five by two bays, two-and-a-half stories on rubble masonry foundation, gable roof with two horizontal sections of imbricated shingles, typical shaker "hood" over entrance. Built 19th c.; originally a Printing House; demolished after 1942. 1 sheet (1942, including plan, sections, details); 1 ext. photo (1939).

MOUNT LEBANON (cont.)

Washhouse (Medicine Shop) (NY-3338), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, five by four bays, two-and-a-half stories on partially exposed basement, gable roof, typical Shaker "hood" over entrance. Built 19th c.; remodeled for use as a dormitory and faculty residence for Darrow School. 3 ext. photos (1920's, 1930).

Church Family

General Views (NY-3291), on Shaker Rd., approx. 1 mi. S.E. of New Lebanon and junction of State Rt. 22 and U.S. Rt. 20. 1 sheet (1939, general plot plan); 2 ext. photos (1920's, 1939); 9 data pages (1963).

Apple Drying Kiln (NY-3304), E. side of Shaker Rd. Coursed fieldstone with ashlar window frames and staggered quoins, one story, gable roof with sheet-metal covering and louvered ventilator. Built 19th c.; demolished. 1 ext. photo (1931).

Brethren's Workshop, Building #3 (NY-3293), W. side of Shaker Rd. Brick, five by four bays, three-and-a-half stories on partially exposed coursed rubble basement, gable roof, cove cornices, typical Shaker "hoods" over entrances, wide interior eight-paneled doors. Built prior to 1856; remodeled for Darrow School faculty residence and dormitory c. 1930. 3 ext. photos (1920's, 1931, 1938), 4 int. photos (1920's, 1939).

Dwelling House, Building #1 (Church Family Main Dwelling) (Wickersham House) (NY-3298), W. side of Shaker Rd. Brick, cruciform plan, eleven by five bays, three-and-a-half stories on sloping site revealing elevated basement on N. side, gable roof with square bell cupola, enriched cove cornices, projecting center wing of facade, brick main entrance arch, stone lintels, three-story gabled wing (six by three bays). Built 1875 (date stone); Elder George Wickersham, designer; used for classrooms and offices by Darrow School. 5 ext. photos (1920's, 1930, 1938), 1 int. photo (1939).

Herb House (NY-3305), W. side of Shaker Rd. Nine by three bays, two-and-a-half stories on exposed base-

MOUNT LEBANON (cont.)

ment, gable roof with cupola. Built early 19th c.; destroyed by fire 1850. 1 photocopy of c. 1853 engraving.

Infirmary (NY-3297). See Church Family Nurse Shop, Building #13.

Main Dwelling (NY-3298). See Church Family Dwelling House, Building #1.

Meetinghouse (NY-3254). See Meetinghouse, Building #2.

Ministry's Residence (NY-3255). See Ministry's Shop, Building #5.

Nurse Shop, Building #13 (Church Family Infirmary) (Hinckley House) (NY-3297), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, eight by three bays, two-and-a-half stories on partially exposed regular ashlar basement, gable roof, cove cornices, typical Shaker "hoods" over entrances, iron railings, exterior louvered shutters. Built 1857; alterations made by Darrow School after 1923. 4 ext. photos (1920's, 1930, 1938).

Office (NY-3299). See Church Family Trustees' Office, Building #12.

Reservoir (NY-3300), E. side of Shaker Rd. Large rectangular reservoir used primarily for fires; rubble masonry walls. Walls built after 1856. 1 ext. photo (1930).

School (NY-3259). See Schoolhouse, Building "SS".

Seed House, Building #4 (Whittaker House) (NY-3301), W. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, five by two bays, three-and-a-half stories, typical Shaker "hood" over main entrance, paneled door with side-lights, central-hall plan. Built 1787; Moses Johnson, architect (his first building); originally one-and-a-half story gambrel roofed Meetinghouse with double entrances; remodeled 19th c. (for use as a school 1824, then as a Seed House); one-story wing added on S. side 1938; now residence for headmaster of Darrow School.

MOUNT LEBANON (cont.)

2 ext. photos (1920's, 1930), 1 photo-copy of 1857 engraving.

Sisters' Workshop, Building #18 (Church Family Wash-house) (NY-3302), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, nine by four bays, three-and-a-half stories, gable roof, cove cornices, typical Shaker "hoods" over main entrances, stone steps and iron railings. Built early 19th c.; destroyed by fire 1963. 2 ext. photos (1930, 1931), 8 int. photos (1920's, 1930, 1931).

Tannery, Building #9 (NY-3303), W. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, five by four bays, two-and-a-half stories on sloping site revealing rubble masonry basement, gable roof, typical Shaker "hood" over entrances. Built early 19th c.; extensively remodeled; now used as a chapel for Darrow School. 2 ext. photos (1920's, 1962); see also North Family General Views (NY-3319).

Trustees' Office, Building #12 (Church Family Office) (NY-3299), E. side of Shaker Rd. Brick with clap-boarded end wall, eight by three bays, two-and-a-half stories on fully exposed regular ashlar basement, gable roof, box cornices, enclosed wooden porches added (later removed during remodeling). Built 1827 (metal numerals on gable); remodeled for use as a dormitory. 2 ext. photos (1920's, 1938), 1 photo-copy of c. 1875 engraving.

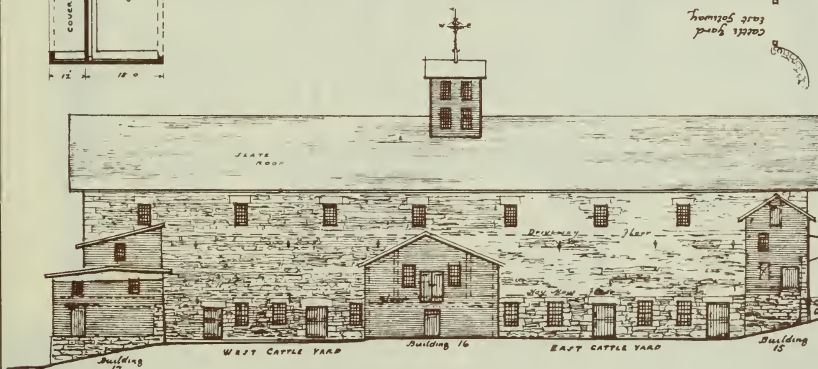
Washhouse (NY-3302). See Church Family Sisters' Workshop, Building #18.

Waterpower Building, Building #20 (NY-3267), E. side of Shaker Rd. Built 19th c. (before 1856); ruinous. 1 sheet (1945, details of waterpower wheel).

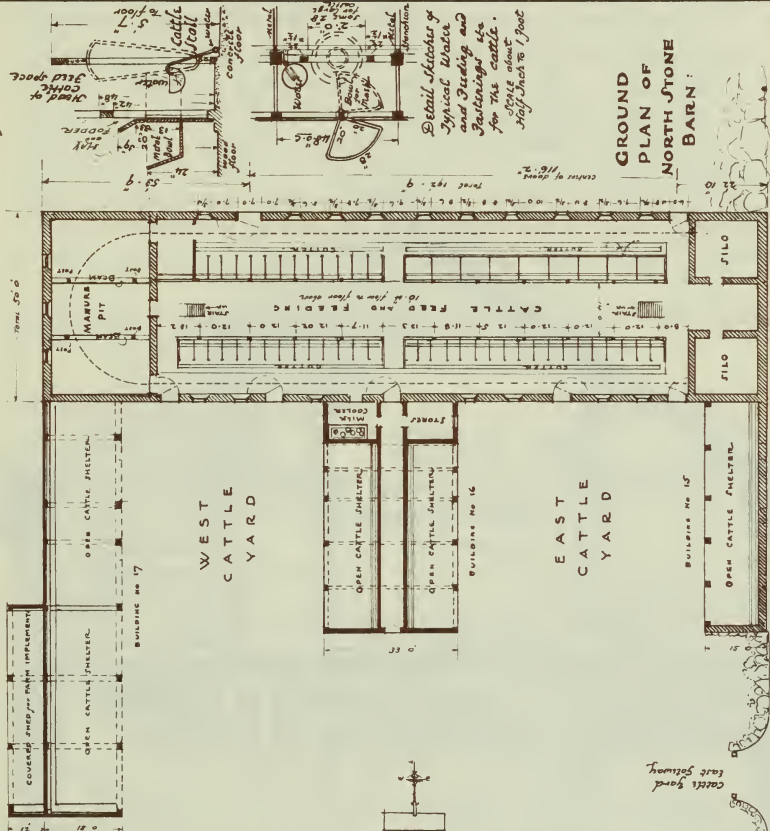
North Family

General Views (NY-3319), on Shaker Rd., approx. 1 mi. S.E. of New Lebanon and junction of State Rt. 22 and U.S. Rt. 20. 7 ext. photos (1930, 1931, 1938, 1939, including Washhouses (first and second), Dwelling Houses (first and second), Barns, Farm Deacon's Shop, Smithy, Mill Pond, and Store).

Field Road North Family Farm Buildings & Cattle Pastures &c



SOUTH ELEVATION
of NORTH STONE BARN:



GROUND
PLAN OF
NORTH STONE
BARN:

Detail sketch of
Typical Water
and Feeding and
Pasturing etc.
for the cattle.
Cattle about
1000 head to foot
of the field.

Scale of feet
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990 1000

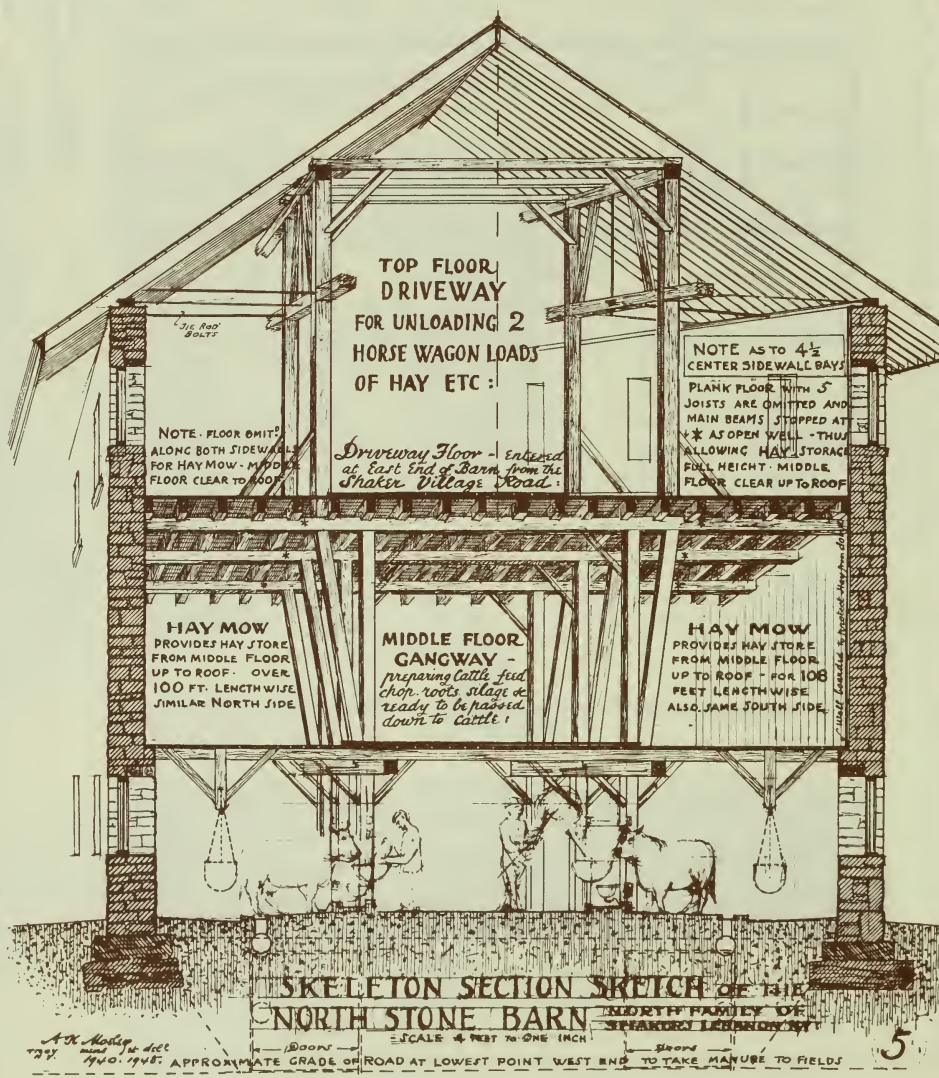
3

Building No. 14 450 50 16 17

NORTH STONE BARN:

GROUND PLAN WITH SOUTH ELEVATION

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| NAME OF STRUCTURE | | NAME OF BUILDING | |
| Stone Barn North Family of Shakers Lebanon N 18 | | BUILDING NO. 14 | |
| SHEET NO. 1 | | SHEET NO. 1 | |
| DRAWN BY | | DRAWN BY | |
| A. R. Mudge | | A. R. Mudge | |
| CHECKED BY | | CHECKED BY | |
| J. H. Mudge | | J. H. Mudge | |
| DATE | | DATE | |
| 1914 | | 1914 | |
| UNION OF BUILDERS OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | | UNION OF BUILDERS OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | |
| NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN | | NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN | |



MOUNT LEBANON (cont.)

Barn, Building #14 (North Family Stone Barn) (NY-3251), N. end of North Family area. Coursed random ashlar, 192'-9" (E.-W.) x 50', three-and-a-half stories, gable roof with large rectangular lantern, central cattle-feeding area with manure pit (W. end) and silos (E. end) on ground floor, driveway ramp to third floor (E. side), three frame open cattle shelters (S. side). Built 1857; Elder George Wickersham, designer; burned 1972. 5 sheets (1939, 1940, 1945, including plans, elevations, sections, details); 4 ext. photos (1930, 1931, 1938), 1 int. photo (1938).

Brethren's Dwelling House (NY-3268). See North Family Dwelling House (second), Building #7.

Brethren's Shop (NY-3252). See North Family Wash-house (first), Building #18.

Dwelling House (first), Building #1 (North Family Residence) (NY-3249), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, 112'-6" (nine-bay front) x 40', four stories on partially exposed regular ashlar basement, low gable roof, front and rear double entrances with typical Shaker "hoods", two-story wing on S. side, double central-hall plan, rear sub-basement. Built 1835; demolished 1972; N.W. corner second floor room with adjacent storage room and staircase moved to Metropolitan Museum 1972. 11 sheets (1939, 1940, including plans, elevations, sections, details); 6 ext. photos (1920's, 1930, 1931, 1938, 1939), 13 int. photos (1939).

Dwelling House (second), Building #7 (North Family Second House) (North Family Brethren's Dwelling House) (NY-3321), S. end of North Family area. Frame with clapboarding, seven by three bays, three-and-a-half stories on partially exposed regular ashlar basement, gable roof, single entrance on each side with typical Shaker "hood". Built 19th c.; remodeled for use as dormitory and family residence 1965. 6 ext. photos (1931, 1939), 10 int. photos (1931, 1939).

Farm Deacon's Shop, Building #8 (North Family Men's Quarters and Shop) (NY-3325), S. end of North Family area, on Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, five by two bays, two-and-a-half stories, cove cornices,

MOUNT LEBANON (cont.)

typical Shaker "hood" over main entrance. Built 19th c. 1 ext. photo (1939).

Granary (NY-3320), S. of North Family Barn Ruins, on Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, two by three bays, two-and-a-half stories, gable roof, grain chute on E. side. Built 19th c. 2 ext. photos (1920's, 1939).

Icehouse, Building #3 (NY-3322), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with exposed uncoursed rubble foundation, three stories, low pitched roof, frame wing with vertical boarding. Built 19th c.; demolished c. 1960. 2 ext. photos (1938, 1939).

Laundry and Water Power Building (NY-3252). See North Family Washhouse (first), Building #18.

Laundry and Woodstore Building (NY-3250). See North Family Washhouse (second), Building #6.

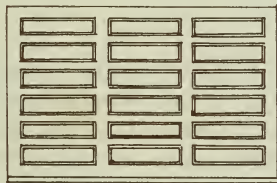
Lumber and Grist Mill, Building #20 (NY-3253), far S.W. edge of North Family area, on Shaker Rd. Heavy frame with vertical siding and clapboarding, irregular rectangle, approx. 97' x 31'-6", one-and-a-half stories on partially exposed coursed rubble basement, one-story open shed (E. side), one-story storage shed (S. side), detached hay mow (N. side), covered driveway with bridges running (N.-S.) through first story, basement driveway entrance (N. side only), undershot water wheel and water turbine in sub-basement. Built 1828; demolished c. 1940. 4 sheets (1940, including plans, elevations, sections, details); 4 ext. photos (1939, 1940), 4 int. photos (1940).

Men's Quarters and Shop (NY-3325). See North Family Farm Deacon's Shop, Building #8.

Residence (NY-3249). See North Family Dwelling House (first), Building #1.

Second Building (NY-3268). See North Family Dwelling House (second), Building #7.

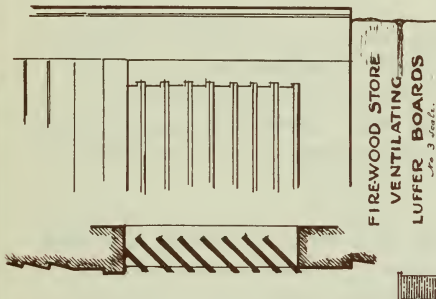
Smithy, Building #19 (NY-3268), S.W. edge of North Family area, off Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding,



SLIDING DOOR
FIREWOOD STORE
EAST FRONT
See 2. Details.



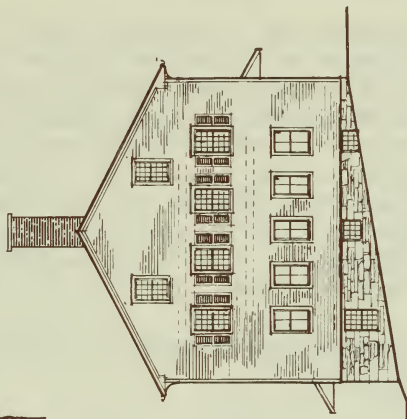
DOOR
IN CENTER OF
WEST FRONT
See 2. Details.



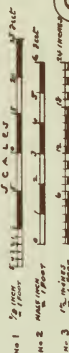
FIREWOOD STORE
VENTILATING
LUFFER BOARDS
See 3. Details.



WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



*A. R. Madsen, owner & architect
July 1914*

WEST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS OF LAUNDRY
Woodstock & North Family of Shakers Columbia County, N.Y.

NAME OF STRUCTURE

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS

SURVEY NO.
NY
3250

FRAME BUILDING No. 6

2

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL MATERIALS ARE OF THE BEST
NATIONAL GRADE, AND ALL WORKMANSHIP IS OF THE BEST.

MOUNT LEBANON (cont.)

approx. 60' (five-bay front) x 21'-6", two-and-a-half stories on uncoursed rubble foundation, gable roof, double entrances with typical Shaker "hoods" on N. side, open-air bridge connecting second floor entrance to North Family Washhouse (NY-3322). Built 19th c.; deteriorating. 4 sheets (1939, 1940, including details of trip hammer and ox shoeing frame, for plan see North Family Washhouse (first) (NY-3352). 1 ext. photo (1939), 4 int. photos (1920's, 1940).

Stone Barn (NY-3251). See North Family Barn, Building #14.

Trustees' Office and Store, Building #2 (NY-3323), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, five by three bays, two-and-a-half stories on partially exposed basement, low gable roof, cove cornices, front entrance porch with classical details. Built 19th c. 3 ext. photos (1920's, 1930, 1938).

Washhouse (first), Building #18 (North Family Laundry and Water Power Building) (North Family Brethren's Shop) (NY-3252), S.W. end of North Family area, off State Rt. 22, on Shaker Rd. Brick, 64'-3" (five-bay front) x 42'-7", three-and-a-half stories on exposed uncoursed rubble and ashlar basement, gable roof, plaster cove cornices, typical Shaker "hood" over main entrance, three-story centrally placed rear wing with open air bridge to Smithy (NY-3260), water wheel in basement, central-hall plan. Built 1825 (date stone). 4 sheets (1940, including plans, elevations, sections, details); 5 ext. photos (1920's, 1939), 3 int. photos (1920's, 1931).

Washhouse (second), Building #6 (North Family Laundry and Woodstore Building) (NY-3250), W. of North Family Main Dwelling House (NY-3249), off State Rt. 22, on Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, 84' (seven-bay front) x 40', two-and-a-half stories on partially exposed regular ashlar basement, gable roof, cove cornices, six front entrances, five having typical Shaker "hoods". Built 1854; now used as Darrow School Art Center. 5 sheets (1939, 1945, including plans, elevations, sections, details); 2 ext. photos (1930, 1939), 14 int. photos (1920's, 1938, 1939, 1940).

MOUNT LEBANON (cont.)

Second Family

General Views (NY-3326), on Shaker Rd., approx. 1 mi. S.E. of New Lebanon and junction of State Rt. 22 and U.S. Rt. 20. 2 ext. photos (1920's, 1939).

Brethren's Workshop, Building #2 (NY-3330), W. side of Shaker Rd. Rubble masonry, five by two bays, two-and-a-half stories on sloping site partially exposing rubble basement, gable roof, typical Shaker "hood" over E. entrance, stone lintels. Built 19th c.; remodeled after 1941. 2 ext. photos (1930, 1938).

Chair Factory (NY-3328), W. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, two-and-a-half stories on regular ashlar foundation, gable roof with six gabled dormers, imbricated shingle roof, typical Shaker "hoods" over entrance and large loading door on E. side. Built 19th c. 1 ext. photo (1920's), 3 int. photos (1940).

Dwelling House (NY-3327), W. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, five by three bays, three-and-a-half stories, gable roof with "call bell" housing, small enclosed entrance porch. Built 19th c.; demolished after 1941. 2 ext. photos (1930), 2 int. photos (1941).

Herb House (NY-3329), W. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, nine by three bays, two-and-a-half stories, gable roof with square cupola, typical Shaker "hood" over entrance. Built 19th c.; destroyed c. 1850. 1 photocopy of old view (c. 1850).

Sisters' Workshop and Barn (NY-3331), W. side of Shaker Rd. Rubble masonry, six by four bays, four-and-a-half stories, gable roof. Built 19th c.; ruinous in 1930; now destroyed. 5 ext. photos (1930, 1938), 5 int. photos (1930).

South Family

General Views (NY-3332), on Shaker Rd., approx. 2 mi. S.E. of New Lebanon and junction of State Rt. 22 and U.S. Rt. 20. 6 ext. photos (1920's, 1930, 1931, 1939).

MOUNT LEBANON (cont.)

Barn (NY-3342), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, five-bay front, three-and-a-half stories on sloping site revealing additional story at rear, gable roof with square gabled cupola, front of first floor has five large openings covered by a pent roof. Built mid 19th c. 1 ext. photo (1970*).

Chair Factory, Building #7 (South Family Chair Shop) (NY-3335), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with vertical board and batten, eight by two bays, two-and-a-half stories, gable roof, bridge connection from second story to Washhouse (NY-3269). Built 1861 (stamped metal date plate on W. elevation). 3 ext. photos (1930, 1970*).

Chair Shop (NY-3335). See South Family Chair Factory, Building #7.

Dwelling House (first), Building #2 (South Family Office) (NY-3334), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, three by two bays, two-and-a-half stories, gable roof, two-story gabled wing and one-story shed-roofed addition, enclosed main and rear entrance porches. Built c. 1813. 3 ext. photos (1920's, 1930).

Dwelling House (second), Building #1 (NY-3333), E. side of Shaker Rd. Brick (first story) and frame with clapboarding, ten-bay front, three stories, gable roof, typical Shaker "hoods" over double entrances. Built 19th c. 5 ext. photos (1920's, 1930, 1970*), 9 int. photos (1920's, 1930).

Infirmary (NY-3336). See South Family Nurse Shop.

Laundry and Sisters' Chairmaking Shop (NY-3269). See South Family Washhouse, Building #6.

Nurse Shop (South Family Infirmary) (NY-3336), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, two-and-a-half stories on sloping site revealing coursed rubble basement, gable roof, typical Shaker "hood" over main entrance, enclosed wooden entrance-way added (now removed). Built 19th c. 3 ext. photos (1930, 1970*).

MOUNT LEBANON (cont.)

Office (NY-3334). See South Family Dwelling House (first), Building #2.

Privy (NY-3248), E. side of Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, 16'-6" x 16'-5", one story on random ashlar foundation, gable roof, circular louvered vents. Built 19th c.; demolished. 3 sheets (1941, including plan, elevations, sections, details).

Washhouse, Building #6 (South Family Laundry and Sisters' Chairmaking Shop) (NY-3269), E. side of Shaker Rd. Masonry covered with concrete (first level) and frame with clapboarding, L-shaped, 52'-3" (five-bay front) x 38'-3", four stories on sloping site partially exposing basement, low gable roof, recessed main entrance with elliptical arch, wooden bridge connection to Chair Factory (NY-3335) on S. side, two-story ell (13'-6" x 21'-7") and addition. Built 1851 (date stone). 8 sheets (1941, 1945-1946, including plans, elevations, sections, details); 8 ext. photos (1920's, 1930, 1962, 1970*), 12 int. photos (1920's, 1930, 1931).

Upper Canaan Family

General View (NY-3340), on Shaker Rd., approx. 2 mi. S.E. of New Lebanon and junction of State Rt. 22 and U.S. Rt. 20. 1 ext. photo (1931).



Church Family Inner Yard

William F. Winter, Jr., 1920's

Location: Approximately 4 miles northwest of Albany, off Watervliet Shaker Road between intersection with Sand Creek Road and Albany Shaker Road.

Historical Summary: When Mother Ann Lee and her eight followers arrived in New York City from England in 1774, they were temporarily obliged to separate to find employment and lodgings. It was not until 1776, when John Hocknell, the only Shaker of substantial means, purchased several hundred acres of swampy wilderness at Niskeyuna near Albany, that the Shakers had a place where they could live together. For the next few years the small band labored as pioneers to clear and drain the land and to build cabins in preparation for the expected converts, but their neighbors did not readily embrace the faith. Finally, in 1779, a religious revival at New Lebanon, New York, near the Massachusetts border, attracted great numbers of people to the area, many of whom heard of the nearby Shakers and traveled to Niskeyuna to learn more about them. The visitors were much impressed by what they found there, and consequently the first Shaker converts were made in the New World. A verbal covenant was made between the believers at Niskeyuna, or Watervliet as it was later called, when the community was "gathered" into society order in 1788; the covenant was later put into writing in 1795. Although the subsequently founded community at Mount Lebanon became the central ministry, Watervliet remained significant as the original settlement and the place of Mother Ann Lee's burial.

In 1823 there were over 200 believers at Watervliet and by 1850 the number had increased to 350. Twenty-five hundred acres of land were accumulated in the area, providing a good base for farming and raising sheep and cattle. In addition the society owned 2,000 acres elsewhere in the State and 30,000 acres in Kentucky. The well known Shaker broom-making industry originated at Watervliet, and was supplemented by an assortment of other enterprises, such as the canning of fruits and vegetables.

The first quarter of the twentieth century brought a substantial decline in membership. Hired laborers were employed to maintain the fields until 1938 when the property was sold and the few remaining members moved to Mount Lebanon. Many of the buildings are still standing, but they have been altered to serve new purposes. NR

WATERVLIET (cont.)

Meetinghouse (first) (Church Family Old Meetinghouse) (NY-3314), E. side of Church Family Inner "Yard". Frame with clapboarding, five by two bays; two-and-a-half stories on regular ashlar foundation, gambrel roof with dormers, double entrances. Built 1791; Moses Johnson, architect; demolished 1927. 1 ext. photo (1927).

Meetinghouse (second) (Church Family New Meetinghouse) (NY-3276), E. side of Church Family Inner "Yard". Frame with clapboarding, nine by three bays, two-and-a-half stories on regular ashlar foundation, gable roof, large cove cornices, typical Shaker "hoods" over entrances, large exterior louvered shutters. Built 1846; brick veneer added and interior altered for use as a chapel for County Home after 1926; now a Catholic Chapel, greatly altered with false shutters creating a "one window" effect. 3 ext. photos (1925, 1926, 1927), 4 int. photos (1925, 1927).

Ministry's House (Church Family Ministry's House) (NY-3312), N.E. corner of Church Family Inner "Yard". Brick, two by two bays, two stories on regular ashlar basement, gable roof, cove cornices, typical Shaker "hood" over main entrance, lower two-story rear wing. Built 19th c.; remodeled as residence. 2 ext. photos (1927).

Schoolhouse (Church Family School) (NY-3315), N.E. of Watervliet Shaker Rd. (State Rt. 155) and Albany Shaker Rd. intersection. Brick, four by two bays, one-and-a-half stories on coursed rubble foundation, gable roof, small frame addition with vertical siding. Built c. 1850; demolished 1927. 3 ext. photos (1920's, 1927), 7 int. photos (1927).

Church Family

General Views (NY-3306), N. of intersection of Watervliet Shaker Rd. (State Rt. 155) and Albany Shaker Rd. 1 photo (1963, sketch of general plot plan); 7 ext. photos (1920's, 1927).

Brethren's Workshop (NY-3307), W. side of Church Family Inner "Yard". Brick, five-bay front, two-and-a-half stories on coursed rubble basement, gable roof,

WATERVLIET (cont.)

cove cornices, typical Shaker "hoods" over entrances. Built 1822 (date stone); Bruster and Allen, master masons; porch, tile roof, and dormers added c. 1930 during remodeling as nurses residence. 4 ext. photos (1925, 1926, 1927), 1 int. photo (1927).

Dwelling House (second) (NY-3308), W. side of Church Family Inner "Yard". Frame with clapboarding, five-bay front, two-and-a-half stories on partially exposed brick basement, gable roof, typical Shaker "hood" over entrance, two-story side wing. Built 19th c.; demolished 1927. 1 ext. photo (1927).

Herb House (NY-3309), S.W. corner of Church Family Inner "Yard". Frame with clapboarding, four by two bays, two-and-a-half stories on coursed rubble basement, gable roof, typical Shaker "hood" over entrance double loading doors on side. Built 19th c.; demolished c. 1927. 3 ext. photos (1926, 1927), 2 int. photos (1925, 1927, including views of stationary herb press).

Laundry and Canning Factory (NY-3275). See Church Family Washhouse and Canning Factory.

Main Dwelling House (first) (NY-3310), N. end of Family Inner "Yard". Frame with clapboarding, five-bay front, two-and-a-half stories on regular ashlar basement, gable roof with single dormer and "call bell", typical Shaker "hood" over main entrance, lower two-story one-bay symmetrical wings. Built 19th c.; demolished c. 1927; "call bell" removed and placed outside entrance of Meetinghouse (second) (NY-3276). 1 ext. photo (1927).

Mill (NY-3311), N.E. of Watervliet Shaker Rd. (State Rt. 155) and Albany Shaker Rd. intersection. Frame with horizontal flush siding, seven by three bays, two-and-a-half stories on coursed rubble and brick basement, gable roof with square four-windowed cupola, four vertically arranged doors for unloading, typical Shaker "hoods" over main entrances. Built 19th c.; demolished after 1927. 1 ext. photo (1927).

Ministry's House (NY-3312). See Ministry's House.

WATERVLIET (cont.)

New Meetinghouse (NY-3276). See Meetinghouse (second).

Office (NY-3313). See Church Family Trustees' Office.

Old Meetinghouse (NY-3314). See Meetinghouse (first).

School (NY-3315). See Schoolhouse.

Seed House (NY-3316), behind Main Dwelling House, E. of Church Family Inner "Yard". Frame with clapboarding, three by two bays, three-and-a-half stories on uncoursed rubble foundation, gable roof, four vertically arranged loading doors, two-story frame wing. Built 19th c.; demolished 1927-1928. 2 ext. photos (1926, 1927).

Sisters' Workshop (NY-3277), N.W. corner of Church Family Inner "Yard". Random ashlar, six by three bays, three-and-a-half stories on partially exposed basement, gable roof, large cornices, stone lintels, entrance porch addition. Built 19th c.; demolished. 4 ext. photos (1920's, 1925, 1927).

Trustees' Office (Church Family Office) (NY-3313), N.E. of Watervliet Shaker Rd. (State Rt. 155) and Albany Shaker Rd. intersection. Brick, six by three bays, two-and-a-half stories on partially exposed regular ashlar basement, gable roof with single frame dormer at center of each slope, one-story front porch. Built 1830; tile roof, dormers, and large porches added c. 1930. 3 ext. photos (1920's, 1925, 1927).

Washhouse and Canning Factory (Church Family Laundry and Canning Factory) (NY-3275), N.E. of Watervliet Shaker Rd. (State Rt. 155) and Albany Shaker Rd. intersection. Laundry wing: brick, nine by three bays, three-and-a-half stories, gable roof, frame addition on W. side. Built 1858. Canning wing: frame with flush vertical boarding, five by three bays, two-and-a-half stories on fully exposed brick basement, gable roof, four loading doors on S. side (one on each story) and two on W. side. Built after 1858. 6 ext. photos (1920's, 1926, 1927).

WATERVLIET (cont.)

North Family

General Views (NY-3294), W. of Albany Shaker Rd., approx. 6 mi. N. of intersection with Watervliet Shaker Rd. (State Rt. 155), present site of Shaker Ridge Country Club. 2 ext. photos (1920's).

Barn (NY-3318), W. of Albany Shaker Rd. Brick, six by three bays, two-and-a-half stories, low gable roof, louvered windows. Built 19th c.; greatly altered 20th c.; destroyed 1962. 1 ext. photo (1940).

Dwelling House (NY-3295), W. of Albany Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, five by three bays, three stories on regular ashlar basement, gable roof with "call bell", three-bay two-story front porch. Built 19th c.; destroyed 1942. 1 ext. photo (1920's).

Old Second House (NY-3296), W. of Albany Shaker Rd. Frame with clapboarding, two by eight bays, two-and-a-half stories on ashlar foundation, gable roof with three brick chimneys. Built 19th c.; demolished. 1 ext. photo (1920's).

South Family

General Views (NY-3272), approx. 1/4 mi. S. of Watervliet Shaker Rd. (State Rt. 155) and E. of Sand Creek Rd. 1 sheet (1937, general plot plan); 6 ext. photos (1939, 1940); 6 data pages (1963, comprising general history).

Ash House (NY-3289), approx 1/4 mi. S. of Watervliet Shaker Rd. (State Rt. 155) and E. of Sand Creek Rd. Brick, one story, gable roof, no windows; used to store wood ashes to make fertilizer and lye. Built 19th c. 1 ext. photo (1940).

Brothers' Dormitory, Building #2 (NY-3260), E. centrally located in South Family area. Frame with beveled wood siding, 52'-3 1/2" (five-bay front) x 20'-2 1/2" (two bays), two-and-a-half stories on random ashlar foundation, low gable roof, cove cornices, three successive rooms separated by two halls with stairs. Built 19th c.; now shingled. 8 sheets (1940, including plans, elevations, sections, detail);

WATERVLIET (cont.)

2 ext. photos (1939, 1962); 3 data pages (1963).

Brothers' Workshop (NY-3241). See South Family Trustees' Office, Building #4.

Cannery, Building #8 (NY-3262), S.W. edge of South Family area. Brick, 60'-3" (six-bay front) x 32'-3" (three bays), two-and-a-half stories on random ashlar basement, low gable roof, typical Shaker "hood" over entrance, exterior hoist and one door on each story at S. end, Washhouse (NY-3243) attached to N. end. Built 19th c.; demolished after 1939. 2 sheets (1940, including plans, elevations, section); 1 ext. photo (1939).

Cottage, Building #1 (NY-3258), S.E. edge of South Family area. Frame with wood siding, 20'-6" (one-bay) x 18'-5", one-and-a-half stories on random ashlar basement, gable roof with cupola with louvered sides and windows, exterior brick chimney, one-story porch on N. side, single-room plan. Built c. 1800; demolished after 1938. 2 sheets (1940, including plans, elevations, section, details); 2 ext. photos (1939, 1940); 2 data pages (1963).

Cottage, Building #5 (NY-3242), N. end of South Family area. Frame with beveled wood siding, 47' x 25', two stories on brick foundation, gable roof, central stair hall. Built 19th c.; remodeled and extended after being moved from West Family. 5 sheets (1940, including plans, elevations, section, details); 2 data pages (1963).

Cow and Hay Barn, Building #12 (NY-3245), S. side of creek, at S. end of South Family area. Frame with vertical board and batten, 120'-8" x 46'-4", three-and-a-half stories on uncoursed rubble basement, gable roof with cupola, cow shed and storage wing attached at S. rear, round silo at S.E. corner (later addition). Built 19th c.; burned. 8 sheets (1940, including plans, elevations, sections, details); 3 data pages (1963).

Dwelling House, Building #3 (South Family Residence) (NY-3261), E. centrally located in South Family area.

WATERVLIET (cont.)

Brick, 54'-1/2" (five-bay front) x 42'-1/2" (three bays), two-and-a-half stories on raised random ashlar basement (fully exposed at E.), gable roof with single dormer on each slope and "call bell", one-story frame wing and porches (later additions), central-hall plan. Built 1822. 13 sheets (1937, including plans, elevations, section, details); 3 ext. photos (1939, 1962), 4 int. photos (1930, 1939); 4 data pages (1963).

Horse and Wagon Barn, Building #10 (South Family Wagon Shed) (NY-3244), N.W. edge of South Family area. Frame with clapboarding, 36'-3" x 28'-3", one-and-a-half stories on rubble and brick foundation, gable roof, typical Shaker "hood" over entrance. Built 19th c. 4 sheets (1941, including plans, elevations, section, details).

Icehouse, Building #11 (NY-3246), W. central edge of South Family area. Frame with sawdust insulation, 30'-10" x 20'-7 1/2", one story, earthen floor, gable roof with 18' double-pitched vent at gable ridge, corn crib attached at S. Built 19th c.; demolished. 1 sheet (1940, including plan, elevations, section, detail).

Laundry (NY-3243). See South Family Washhouse, Building #7.

Residence (NY-3261). See South Family Dwelling House, Building #3.

Sisters' Workshop, Building #6 (NY-3290), centrally located in South Family area. Frame, approx. 60' x 40', gable roof. Built 19th c.; altered 1939; burned c. 1965. 5 int. photos (1930, 1939).

Trustees' Office, Building #4 (South Family Brothers' Workshop) (NY-3241), centrally located in South Family area. Brick, 62'-1 1/2" (six-bay front) x 42'-1/2" (three bays), two-and-a-half stories on partially exposed basement, gable roof, cove cornices, two adjacent separate halls and stair halls, first floor to attic interior hoist. Built 19th c.; one-story glassed-in front porch added by Shakers. 13 sheets

WATERVLIET (cont.)

(1936, 1937, 1940, including plans, elevations, sections, details); 3 ext. photos (1930, 1939, 1962); 3 data pages (1963).

Wagon Shed (NY-3244). See South Family Horse and Wagon Barn, Building #10.

Washhouse, Building #7 (South Family Laundry) (NY-3243), S.W. edge of South Family area. Frame with brick nogging and wood siding, 48'-5" x 32'-2", two stories, gable roof with louvered cupola, attached to Cannery (NY-3262) at S. side. Built 19th c.; demolished after 1939. 3 sheets (1940, including plans, elevations, section, details); 2 int. photos (1939, of laundry dryers and sheet press); 2 data pages (1963).

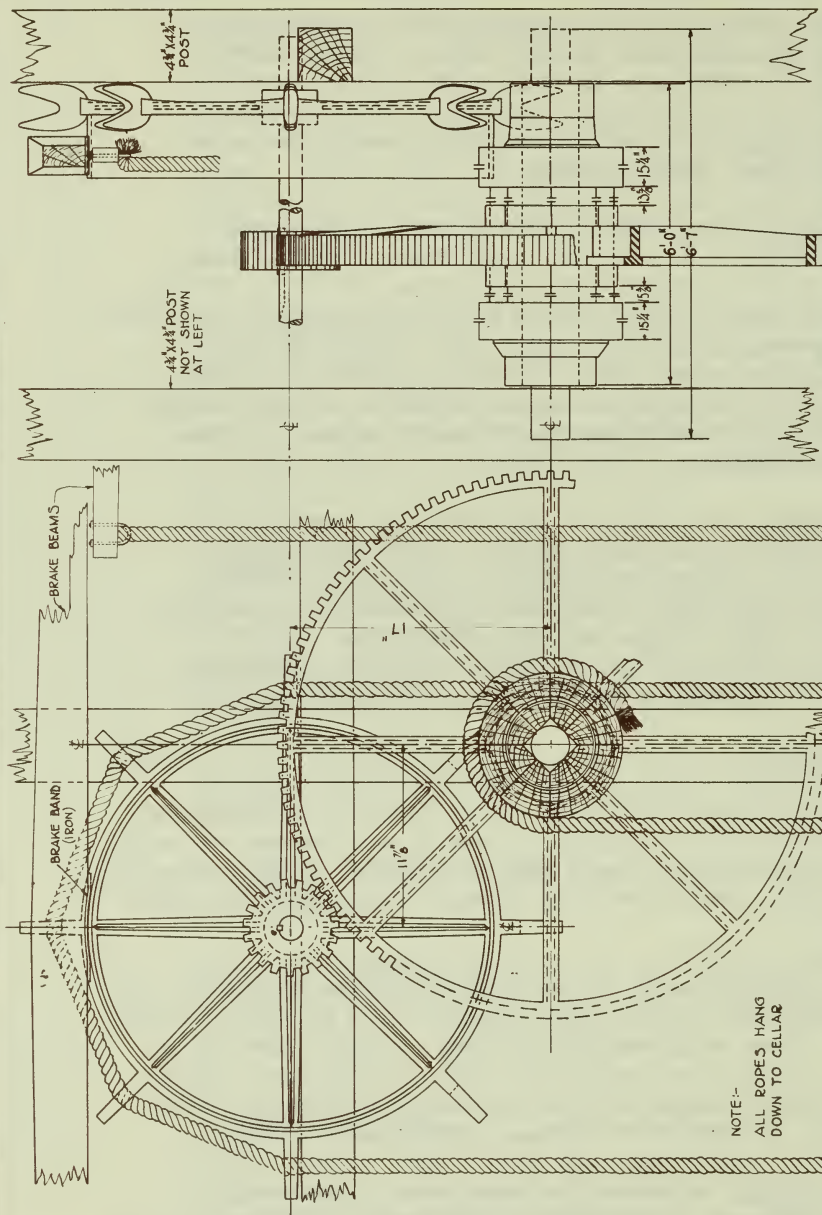
Woodshed, Building #15 (NY-3247), E. central edge of South Family area. Frame, 55'-4" x 21'-4", vertical open slats for air circulation, gable roof, wood floor, stone pier foundations, one-room plan. Built 19th c.; demolished after 1940. 1 sheet (1940, including plan, elevation, sections, detail); 1 ext. photo (1940), 1 int. photo (1940).

West Family

General Views (NY-3274), N. of Watervliet Shaker Rd. (State Rt. 155) approx. across from intersection with Sand Creek Rd. 4 ext. photos (1920's, 1939, including Washhouse, Main Dwelling House, Broom Shop, and Seed House).

Barn (NY-3292), N. of Watervliet Shaker Rd. (State Rt. 155) approx. across from intersection with Sand Creek Rd. Frame with horizontal flush siding, two-and-a-half stories on uncoursed rubble foundation, gable roof with square cupola, two-level entrance. Built 19th c.; demolished 1956. 1 ext. photo (1939).

Broom Shop, Building #3 (West Family Workshop) (NY-3263), N. of Watervliet Shaker Rd. (State Rt. 155) approx. across from intersection with Sand Creek Rd. Brick, 54'-3" (five-bay front) x 34'-2 1/2", three-and-a-half stories on random ashlar basement, gable roof, central-hall plan. Built 19th c. 13



HOIST MECHANISM

No 1 Scale
FOR DETAILS SEE SHEET No

SCALE, No. 1, 3" = 1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5 DM

METRIC SCALE (DECIMETERS)

NAME OF STRUCTURE AND LOCATION

WEST FAMILY OF WATERVLIET SHAKERS

BUILDING NO. 3

TOWN OF COLONIE

HISTORIC BUILDINGS SURVEY

SHEET 10 OF 13 SHEETS

11-32-72

DATE

SCALE

L.G. HANDS, DEL. JULY, 1941

NEW YORK STATE

HISTORIC COLLECTION

WATERVLIET (cont.)

sheets (1941, including plans, elevations, sections, details); 2 ext. photos (1962).

Main Dwelling House, Building #1 (NY-3257), N. of Watervliet Shaker Rd. (State Rt. 155) approx. across from intersection with Sand Creek Rd. Brick, 58'-4" (six-bay front) x 44'-4" (three bays), three-and-a-half stories on exposed random ashlar basement, gable roof with "call bell", two-story wing (32'-4" x 37'-9") and glassed-in front porch (later additions), central-hall plan. Built 1828; wing added c. 1887; front porch removed; now privately owned and divided into apartments. 10 sheets (1940, including plans, elevations, sections, details); 4 ext. photos (1920's, 1939, 1962), 2 int. photos (1939).

Privy, Building #8 (NY-3265), N. of Watervliet Shaker Rd. (State Rt. 155) approx. across from intersection with Sand Creek Rd. Frame with clapboarding, 12'-3" x 6'-11", one story on uncoursed rubble foundation, gable roof, single room. Built 19th c.; demolished after 1941. 1 sheet (1941, including plan, elevations, section, details).

Smokehouse, Building #7 (NY-3264), N. of Watervliet Shaker Rd. (State Rt. 155) approx. across from intersection with Sand Creek Rd. Brick and wood, 10' x 12'-1", one story, gable roof, single room with plaster vaulted ceiling. Built 19th c.; demolished after 1940. 1 sheet (1940, including plan, elevations, section, and details).

Workshop (NY-3263). See West Family Broom Shop, Building #3.

Location: Intersection of State Route 63 and State Route 741, 4 miles west of Lebanon.

Historical Summary: When word of the religious revivals under-way in the West reached the Shakers at Mount Lebanon, New York, the central ministry sent three missionaries, Issachar Bates, John Meacham, and Benjamin Youngs, to win converts on the western frontier. They left New York on foot in January 1805 and arrived at Turtle Creek, Ohio in March. Their first two converts were Malcolm Worley and Richard McNemar, both influential religious figures active during the revivals, who persuaded many of their neighbors to join the society. Union Village, the first western community, was founded at Turtle Creek that same year, with McNemar as the head elder. As the largest western community, Union Village became the location of the western ministry, subordinate to the central ministry at Mount Lebanon, New York, and responsible for sending missionaries to gain additional converts in the South and West.

By 1830, with the addition of the Shakers from the ill-fated Indiana colony of Busro, Union Village had reached its maximum membership with close to 600 members divided into six "families". Forty-five hundred acres of fertile soil guaranteed the community a plentiful annual harvest and a profitable cattle breeding business. By the middle of the nineteenth century they were exporting stock to Europe. Their shops and mills supplied all the essentials of the community as well as items to sell to the "world", such as brooms, garden seeds, medicinal herbs, bricks, and maple sugar. In addition, many Shaker works were published at Union Village, where printing was a specialty.

During its lifetime Union Village dealt with damaging fires, floods, and cyclones, as well as with internal difficulties involving disloyal trustees and unfaithful members, and the hostility of many residents of Turtle Creek. A slow decline in membership forced the village to close and sell its property in 1912. Today only four buildings remain; all are owned by the Otterbein Nursing Home.

UNION VILLAGE (cont.)

South Family

Dwelling House (0-639), intersection of State Rt. 63 and State Rt. 741. Brick, six by two bays, three stories on slightly raised regular ashlar basement, gable roof, flat stone lintels. Built 1854 (date stone); demolished. 1 ext. photo (1937*), 1 int. photo (1937*); 1 data page (1937*).



North Family General View

Jack E. Boucher, 1974

Location: Northwest of Cincinnati, south of the Butler-Hamilton County line, on Oxford Road.

Historical Summary: The Shakers at Union Village, Ohio, sent missionaries to the dry fork of the Whitewater River near the Kentucky-Indiana border at the behest of Miriam Agnew, a new member of their community, who told them of the general dissatisfaction that prevailed at Whitewater in the aftermath of a Methodist revival. Within the year, thirty converts had been made at Whitewater and the basis for a new community established on forty acres of uncleared land. In 1824 the decision was made to transfer the faltering Shaker community at Darby Plains in central Ohio to Whitewater. The Darby settlers were, by origin, New Light believers from Vermont and Connecticut who had migrated to Ohio sometime after 1801 and had recently taken up the Shaker belief after the example of their leader, Nathan Burlingame. Their efforts to build a community at Darby Plains had been thwarted by disease and land disputes, so they welcomed the opportunity to join with their brethren at Whitewater. The years immediately after the two communities were "gathered" at Whitewater in 1824 were difficult, but with the help of the Shakers at Union Village, new land was acquired, permanent dwellings constructed, and an abundant crop harvested by 1826. The next year some of the inhabitants of the recently dissolved Busro, Indiana community joined the Shakers at Whitewater, and a meetinghouse was raised.

The Whitewater society ultimately acquired 1,500 acres, but it remained relatively small in numbers, having at its height only 150 members divided into three "families". Throughout most of the nineteenth century it remained fairly prosperous through farming, breeding livestock, manufacturing brooms, and putting up garden seeds. Among the other Shaker communities, Whitewater was particularly regarded for the expertise of its bookbinders.

The general dissolution of Shakerdom seems to have affected the Ohio settlements first, for at the turn of the century there were only ninety Shakers left in the state. The decision to dissolve Whitewater was made in 1907. Today the few remaining Shaker buildings there are privately owned. NR

WHITEWATER (cont.)

Meetinghouse (O-2189), W. side of Oxford Rd. Brick, 35' (six-bay front) x 45', two-and-a-half stories on slightly raised basement, gable roof, box cornices, double entrances with straight transoms. Built 1827; now used for grain storage and upper level apartment. 3 ext. photos (1968*, 1974*).

Centre Family

Broom Shop (O-2190), E. side of Oxford Rd. Frame with horizontal boarding, L-shaped, five by two bays, two-and-a-half stories, gable roof, two-story gabled rear ell (three by two bays). Built 1876; deteriorating. 3 ext. photos (1968*, 1974*).

Trustees' Office (O-2191), W. side of Oxford Rd. Brick, T-shaped, 45' (five-bay front) x 30' (two bays), three-and-a-half stories on slightly raised basement, gable roof, limestone trim, gabled front porch addition, gabled two-story rear wing with square wooden cupola (43' x 22'). Built 1855 (date stone). 3 ext. photos (1968*, 1974*).

Washhouse (O-2192), W. side of Oxford Rd. Brick, five by two bays, two-and-a-half stories, gable roof, central door with straight transom, large wooden loading doors on S. side. Built 1858 (date stone); deteriorating. 5 ext. photos (1968*, 1974*).

North Family

General View (O-2197), Oxford Rd., S. of Butler-Hamilton County line. 1 ext. photo (1974*).

Dwelling House (O-2196), W. side of Oxford Rd. Brick, six by two bays, two-and-a-half stories on partially exposed brick and random ashlar basement, gable roof with square four-gabled open cupola, box cornices, two-bay front porch addition, two-story frame addition on fully exposed basement with small entrance porch. Built 1832-1833. 1 ext. photo (1974*).

Milk House (O-2194), W. side of Oxford Rd. Frame with clapboarding, one story on partially exposed brick basement, gable roof, pent roof over large front opening. Built c. 1849. 1 ext. photo (1974*).

WHITEWATER (cont.)

Seed House (O-2195), W. side of Oxford Rd. Frame with clapboarding, five by two bays, one story, gable roof with interior brick chimney on lower edge of front slope, central entrance with straight transom. Built after 1834. 1 ext. photo (1974*).

Smokehouse (O-2198), W. side of Oxford Rd. Brick, one story, gable roof, central door, no windows. Built 19th c. 1 ext. photo (1974*).

Woodshed (O-2193), W. side of Oxford Rd. Frame with vertical flush wooden siding, one-and-a-half stories, gable roof, arched passage through building, shed-roofed addition on rear. Built after 1834. 2 ext. photos (1974*).

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